The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Cook County Convention.

Nomination of Louis C. Huck for Treasurer, and Gary and McAllister for Judges.

An Exceptionally Strong Ticket of County Commissioners Made Up.

The Convention Harmonious and Confident — General Satisfaction with the Nominees.

The Opposition Getting Nervous About the Result — Mr. Hesing on the Stump.

Republican Meetings on the North Side—Opposition Campaign Committee.

How the Old Gentleman Allen Takes His Recent Defeat.

Postponement of the Proposed Cincinnati Hard-Money Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE BODY ITSELF.

HARDLY A GREATER CONTRAST could be imagined than the appearance of yesterday's convention and the one which put Mike Mulloy and Hesing in nomination. The close spectator looked in vain yesterday for the low brow, sunken eyes, broken nose, and uncombed head of Mr. Hesing's supporters. He saw instead the honest faces of men who pay and do not eat taxes. A visitor would have searched in vain for a gambler, a faro-dealer, or a bunko-roper in the assembly. Mike McDonald and Corcoran were not present, and Jim Application was not a candidate. The thieves also were absent. They were not recognized as friends or patronized by yesterday's Convention. To put the case justly, it may be said that there was never a convention in the City of Chicago so free from the bummer element as yesterday's.

The above shows who were not present, but to mention in detail the roll of those who were, would be to give a considerable number of the best and most responsible citizens of Chicago. The list of delegates already given shows that. Beside the delegates, there were present

MANY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

in the city and State, among whom may be noted Senator John A. Logan, Gen. J. D. Webster, Jake Rehm, Maj. Brockway, Gen. O. L. Mann, R. E. Derickson, Commissioner King, Gen. Julius White, Col. Ellithorpe, Charles H. Reed, and others.

THE BEHAVIOR OF THE CONVENTION was what might have been expected from the general make-up. There was no yelling or abuse, and no profanity or scurrility, such as characterized the other Convention. There was, of course, some excitement and loud talk, as there is in every convention, but nothing which refused to give way to the club which Mr. Sherwood wielded as a gavel. What canvassing was done in the hall was comparatively orderly, and there was at no time any crowding up of the aisles and seats, as at the other Convention.

The attendance of delegates was general, and few vacancies were filled by the Convention. The total representation should be 161, but no delegates were present from the Towns of Hanover, Leyden, Shaumberg, and Rich, and this left 164 votes, which were all cast in several cases.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTION JUDGES.

After the delegates had all arrived in the hall, and nearly all taken their seats, Col. Louis Schaffner, Chairman of the Ceotral Committee, called the Convention to order and said:

GENTLEMEN: As Chairman of the Cook County Republican Central Committee, I now call this Convention to order. I will not detain you by making any remarks other than that I think if this Convention will be guided fully and solely with a view to the success of the Republican party in its election of candidates, I have no doubt but that we shall be triumphant in the coming election. (Cheers). As Chairman of the Committee, permit me to make a suggestion which has presented itself to me during the last few years I have had the honor to preside over the Committee. It is this: that the Convention immediately after the appointment of the Central Committee give instructions that that Committee shall at once organize, and not remain a whole year disorganized, leaving us without either head or front to the party for the entire year. (Cheers). I would suggest further that that Committee be instructed to select an Executive Committee from the Central Committee, whose duty it shall be to act as an Advisory Campaign Committee, if it should meet your views. I would also state, gentlemen, that Mr. Drake has kindly placed at my disposal a very large office in the Grand Pacific Hotel on the main floor. I have had it fitted up, and it will make a very nice and convenient headquarters for the candidates during the campaign, if it meets with their views. [Applause].

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Charles E. Ham then moved that George Sherwood, Esq., be elected temporary Chairman, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Sherwood was then introduced to the assembly, and met with a cordial reception. In taking the chair he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return to you my thanks for the compliment you have paid me in selecting me temporarily to preside over the deliberations of so important a body as the present one. I have only to say that I will do the best I can in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me. I simply ask your co-operation and assistance in making this an orderly Convention, and I understand the questions that are now before us in this campaign, they are not as to whether we shall have hard money or whether we shall have inflated money, but whether we shall be permitted to have any money at all. [Laughter]. Gentlemen, I will not detain you with any extended remarks, but I would desire and hope that when the work of this Convention is completed you will present such a ticket to this county as will command the respect and support of all good citizens. [Loud cheers].

Messrs. John C. Barker, Philip Wadsworth, and John C. Stephens were elected temporary Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Arthur Dixon, of the Second Ward, moved the appointment of a committee of five on credentials, three to be from the city and two from the towns in the county.

The motion prevailed, and the following delegates were appointed a Committee on Credentials: Arthur Dixon, Second Ward; Christopher Tegtmeyer, Seventh Ward; W. F. Dickenson, Nineteenth Ward; W. N. Brainard, Hyanson; J. M. Parsons, Orland.

Maj. R. M. Woods moved a committee of nine on permanent organization, but the consideration of the motion was postponed pending the report of the Credential Committee.

Mr. P. Steinmulier moved a Committee on Resolutions, but that was laid over for the same reason as Maj. Woods' motion.

Pending the consideration, B. G. Gill made a few remarks, rather insisting on the appointment of the last two named committees, on the ground that many wards were not contested, and that it was unnecessary delaying the progress of the business to wait the return of the Committee. The speaker was, however, made amenable to reason by the Chairman.

The Committee on Credentials at this juncture returned from their deliberations, and reported the list of delegates which they found entitled to seats. The names were then read by Mr. Barker, and, on motion, were adopted as the roll of the Convention.

Maj. Wakeman, of the Third Ward, moved that the temporary organization of the Convention be made the permanent organization, and the Convention so voted.

REPUBLICAN JUDGES OF ELECTION.

B. G. Gill, of the Fourteenth Ward, read and moved to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to confer with the Board of County Commissioners, and in the name of the Convention to request that body to place one Republican (to be designated by the Committee) on each of the Election Boards in the city and chief towns of the county.

Mr. John Lyle King said the resolution, as far as it went, was a necessary and proper one. He would suggest that if the County Board refused the request the same Committee should have the power to organize a vigilance or challenging committee for each polling precinct. Such an organization was needed if the County Commissioners refused to award them the single judge asked for each polling-place. There should be some recognized authority to protect themselves and the ballot-boxes.

In accordance with this suggestion the following amendment was added to the resolution:

And in case the Board of County Commissioners refuse or decline such request, then the same Committee be empowered and directed, on behalf of this Convention, to organize such challenging committees or vigilance committees as may be proper to attend each election precinct for the challenging of illegal votes, and of securing to the people the integrity and purity of the ballot-boxes.

The amendment, and then the resolution, were adopted by the Convention.

The Chairman then appointed as the Committee to confer with the Board of Commissioners, Messrs. B. G. Gill, G. J. Williams, John Mullins, H. B. Bogue, and H. B. Hurd.

R. M. Woods, of the Fifth Ward, moved that each delegation have power to fill vacancies in its numbers. So ordered by the Convention.

The Chairman then called for the reading of the call for the Convention, and Secretary Barker read the document.

On motion of Mr. Mullen, it was decided to make the first ballot for County Treasurer an informal one.

PLEDGES.

Mr. John Schmeltz, of the Eighth Ward, moved that all candidates applying for office come before the Convention and pledge themselves to do their duty according to law if elected. [Applause.]

Capt. Harrington opposed the motion as uncalled for. They should have confidence enough in their candidates to place them on the ticket without requiring a pledge.

Mr. Mitchell spoke strongly in favor of the resolution. No candidate who wished to aid in the inauguration of upright and honest government would object to give such a pledge.

Ex-Ald. Gill opposed the resolution as entirely uncalled for. It was not to be supposed that, as an intelligent body of men, they would nominate men of unknown character. Their candidates would be men whose names would be guarantees of their character and ability. [Cheers]. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to table prevailed by a large majority.

COUNTY TREASURER.

LOUIS HUCK.

Mr. Whitney moved to proceed with nominations for County Treasurer, and that the first ballot be informal. Carried.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. John Lyle King then took the floor and said: I desire to nominate as candidate of the Republican party for Treasurer of this county a gentleman who is known to us as an old citizen, an honest man, an intelligent and capable man, a life-long Republican, and a man who came up to his friend's (Mr. Schmeitz's) standard, who had enough of his own to live on, without living on the public.—Clark Lipe. [Loud cheers.]

Senator Woodard—As the unanimous request of the delegation from the Twelfth Ward, I desire to second the nomination of Clark Lipe. [Cheers.] We have long known him as a straightforward business man, who has taken good care of his own business, and it has taken good care of him. [Laughter and applause.] His word is as good as his bond, and his bond personally is good for any amount of money that may be in the County Treasury. [Cheers.]

Mr. Murry Nelson—I take pleasure in nominating for the office of County Treasurer Mr. Louis C. Huck. Any recommendation or indorsement of Mr. Huck on my part is probably entirely unnecessary. He has lived in the city longer than I have. He is a prominent German, a prominent merchant on the Board of Trade, and a man well known by the entire community.

Mr. Arthur Dixon seconded the nomination.

Mr. G. M. Bogue—I take great pleasure in presenting to the Convention for the office of County Treasurer the name of Julius S. Rumsey, a gentleman who, when Mayor of the City of Chicago, gave universal satisfaction to our citizens, and who, when County Treasurer during the panic of two years ago, never suspended payment, but who continued to pay all demands made upon him,—a gentleman who, when called upon to deliver over the balance to his successor, brought the money into the office and counted dollar by dollar without checking on any bank. [Cheers.]

Gen. Rodman rose to indorse the nomination of Louis C. Huck. The prevailing question in this Convention, as well as on the streets of Cuicago for the last few days, has been, "Can we find a man with whom we can beat Mr. Hesing?" I assure you that in Mr. Huck we have a man capable of beating him. If there is any reason why Mr. Huck should be nominated and elected it lays in this: You recollect that two years ago, when "Buffalo" Miller was elected, Hesing raised the cry in the *Staats-Zeitung*, "Let us count the money." Mr. Huck, gentlemen, can count the money. That qualification ought to be raised again right here. The Republican party should demand to "count the money" with Mr. Hesing. It it true Mr. Huck does not possess certain qualifications that Mr. Hesing possesses. Although a young man of 35 years, he has by his assiduity and business ability realized a little fortune. He is a Republican, and not a bummer and trickster, but an upright man. The same recommendations that apply to Clark Lipe apply to Mr. Huck. If there is any necessity at the present juncture, it is the nomination of a man who can beat Mr. Hesing. We must do it now, and I here say, to quiet a suspicion which has been raised on this floor—that Mr. Huck is only nominated for a certain other gentleman—that his nomination is made in good faith. He would not suffer his name to go for the indorsement of any one else. He desires the nomination, and, what is more, we desire his nomination, because we can elect him over Mr. Hesing. [Cheers.]

Mr. Whitney—The name of the gentleman whom I wish to present to this Convention for consideration requires no extended eulogy. He is an old citizen, but has not been as prominent as some. He has not been much in politics, but for the last twenty years, since the birth of the Republican party, he has been an unflinching Republican. I take great pleasure in presenting to you the name of Thomas A. Hill, [Cheers.]

Mr. Hawley—Gentlemen, nothing has been said of any candidate before this Convention which cannot be said in the widest and plainest terms in favor of the gentleman whom I propose to nominate—a man who, year after year, has served the people faithfully, and who has by his admirable manners, his kindness, his geniality, his ability, and his integrity, won not merely the confidence, but the love, of every man who knows him. I beg to nominate C. L. Squiers. [Cheers.]

FIRST INFORMAL BALLOT.

An informal ballot was then ordered, and resulted in 45 for Lipe, 56 for Squiers, 44 for Huck, 11 for Rumsey, and 9 for Hill. For convenience, the votes of all the delegations in the three ballotings have been grouped together for an accurate record, and will be found below. The first informal ballot was incorrectly declared by the Secretaries, who gave the votes as follows: Lipe, 44; Squiers, 54; Huck, 43; Rumsey, 11; Hill, 9. Total, 161.

SQUIERS WITHDRAWN.

After the result of the first ballot had been declared, Mr. Hawley said: As the delegate who nominated Mr. Squiers as County Treasurer, at his request and in his name, I now withdraw it from before this Convention. I may be permitted to say one word with reference to this canvass. Not a candidate himself, pressed by his friends, without soliciting a vote, without the expenditure of a single dollar, he has within the short space of twenty-four hours become a candidate whose name spread from one end of the city to the other, and has given him the highest vote in this informal ballot. That vote is a testimonial of his personal character and the universal affection and confidence the people have in him. In his name I give to the party and the delegates here my sincere and hearty thanks for the support you have given him. I now withdraw his name from before the Convention. He is no longer a candidate.

SECOND INFORMAL BALLOT.

Owing to this withdrawal, Mr. Murry Nelson moved to make the next ballot informal.

This motion met with considerable opposition, and, in explanation, Mr. Nelson said the withdrawal left the canvass virtually as it was before the first ballot was taken. Time might be an important element in their deliberations, but it was more important they should do right. [Applause.] He had no personal preference whatever, and he did not believe any other delegate had; he simply desired the nomination of the strongest men. It had been demonstrated there were several strong men before the Convention, and it was necessary they should be careful and take due time to reflect. [Applause.] The whole Convention turned upon this nomination, and the responsibility of the hour rested upon every one. He pressed upon the Convention the importance of having entire harmony, and hoped they would make the ensuing ballot informal.

The delegate who moved to make the second ballot formal here withdrew it in favor of Mr. Nelson's motion.

Mr. King objected to that course, and moved to lay the withdrawal on the table. This motion was voted down, and the question then recurred on the original question to make the ballot informal.

Ex-Ald. Gill hoped the motion would prevail. The Convention represented not only the Republicans of Cook County, but in a certain sense the entire party, and it behooved them to act carefully in this respect. There was no harm in having another informal ballot, which would demonstrate who was the strongest candidate.

The motion was carried, and the ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Huck, 105; Lipe, 59. The details of the voting are grouped in the table below.

Mr. Hammond moved that as the vote was so largely in favor of Mr. Huck he be elected unanimously.

Mr. Hawley objected to this course. The ballot was an informal one, and no one knew how many votes were given by way of compliment to Mr. Huck. He wanted theething carried out in proper form, and if Mr. Lipe was beaten, his friends would submit cheerfully to the result.

The Chairman would not entertain Mr. Hammond's motion, it being out of order, and

THE FORMAL BALLOT

was proceeded with.

On the Third Ward being called to vote, Mr. B. T. Wakeman was granted a moment to explain his position. He stated that he had never seen Mr. Huck, and had promised Clark Lipe his support, yet under the circumstances he was prepared to vote for the former in order that Hesing might be beaten. They should sink all prejudices in order to secure so desirable a result.

Before the result of the ballot had been declared, Senator Woodard, who had seconded the nomination of Clark Lipe, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Huck unanimous.

The vote, however, was loudly called for, and the motion was overlooked in order to announce it, as follows: Huck, 105; Lipe, 59.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE VOTING.

In the following table will be found a statement of how each vote was cast in each of the three ballots:

Wards.	1ST INFORMAL BALLOT. Lipe.	Squiers.	Huck.	Hill.	Rumsey.	2D INFORMAL BALLOT. Huck.	Lipe.	FORMAL BALLOT. Huck.	Lipe.
First	5						5		5
Second		4	1			3	2	4	1
Third	2	2	4			1	7	2	1
Fourth		4	3	1		8	1	8	
Fifth		3		6		8	1	9	
Sixth		3				6		6	
Seventh		1	5			6		6	
Eighth		7				7		8	2
Ninth	4	3	1				8	1	7
Tenth	7	1					8		8
Eleventh	4	1				3	2	3	2
Twelfth	8				1		8		8
Thirteenth	1	5		2		3	1	3	3
Fourteenth	1	3	2			5	1	5	3
Fifteenth	1	6				4	3	4	3
Sixteenth	3	3				3	3	6	6
Seventeenth	2	5				4	3	4	3
Eighteenth		1	3	1		5		5	
Nineteenth	2		3			5		4	1
Twentieth			5			5		5	
TOWNS.									
Barrington									
Bloom		1				1		1	
Bremen	1					1		1	
Calumet		1				1		1	
Cicero		1	1			1		1	
Elk Grove		1		1		1		1	
Evanston		1	2			3		3	
Hyde Park		1				3		3	
Jefferson						3		3	
Lake		1	2			3		3	
Lake View	1					1		1	
Lemont		1				1		1	
Lyons		1				1		1	
Main						1		1	
New Trier		1				1		1	
Niles		1				1		1	
Northfield		1				1		1	
Norwood		1				1		1	
Orland		1				1		1	
Palatine		1				1		1	
Palos						1		1	
Proviso		1				1		1	
Riverside		1				1		1	
Thornton						1		1	
Wheeling		1				1		1	
Worth		1				1		1	
Total	45	56	44	11	9	105	59	105	59

MR. HUCK ACCEPTS.

The nomination was then made unanimous, and Mr. Huck, amid loud cheers, came forward to express his thanks. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY OF COOK: I have just arrived in time to see you nominate me as the candidate of the Republican ticket for the Treasurership of Cook County. You have thereby conferred a high honor on me, and I can only express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the confidence and trust you have placed in me. [Cheers.] I am known personally by many of you, and, perhaps, more by reputation to most of those present. I have been brought up in this city. The record of my parents, as well as of myself, I do not hesitate to point to with pride. [Cheers.] I have thus far, in a career of forty-two years in this city, refrained from meddling in politics in any shape whatever. [A voice, "Bravo," and applause.] I have often been approached in matters pertaining to our municipal affairs to lend a hand to knock down and drag out all leaders of the corrupt rings that are sapping the financial foundations of our great city and county. [Cheers.] I did not seek this office, gentlemen; I presume all of you are aware of that fact. ("That's so.") I have no need to look for place for its pecuniary advantages; I have a business which satisfies me. But when an universal desire was expressed for my candidacy,—when prominent business men and friends came to me and said, "Huck, assist us to elect a Republican it set, and to get a man into the office who, we know, will be true and honest, who will not lend a hand to monopolies, to ring combinations, and squander the public money,"—when they came to me in that manner I could not refuse to assist in this great work of reform. [Loud cheers.]

When I go into this campaign, gentlemen, it is not with a desire of making a fortune; I have enough money to keep myself and family. [Cheers.] If I go as your nominee, your candidate for this highly important office of trust, I go to do justice and honor to the citizens, to my name and family [cheers],—to do justice and right to the Republican party, which has done so much for this county, and which is now entering itself to make our financial matters settle down on a solid basis, and to choke off the rag-baby which is shrieking about, and getting poorer every day because its rags do not cover it. [Cheers.] I do not intend to force my election principally by spending money for the votes of what we call the rabble, the bunko men, who are ready to stuff our ballot-boxes. I hope and trust to be elected on the square fight of honest voters. [Loud cheers.]

I have but little more to say. This is my first appearance in the political arena, and I do not wish to begin by making a long speech. I thank you once more for the confidence you have reposed in me, and I assure you I shall deem it a sacred duty to take care of the funds of the county intrusted to me. [Cheers, and a voice, "We know you will."] I hope to fill the office to the satisfaction of every tax-paying citizen of Chicago and the County of Cook. [Renewed cheers.]

JUDICIAL OFFICES.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court being next in order, M. D. Brown and Hiram Barber were named as candidates, and a ballot ordered.

As soon as the First Ward was called upon to vote, the Chairman of the delegation announced so many for

JUDGE M'ALLISTER,

who had not been nominated.

Mr. Murry Nelson rose to a point of order. He thought it out of order to vote for a candidate who had not been nominated. He would like to see a man stand up and nominate Judge McAllister in a Republican Convention.

Mr. John Lyle King (jumping to his feet)—Well, then, I will do it; and if anybody asks who is the best Republican, I will turn round and ask who is the best Judge.

Mr. King was proceeding to make a speech in behalf of Judge McAllister, when he was greeted with cries of "Sit down!"

The Chairman, however, interposed in Mr. King's favor, who was then allowed a short time for orating. He said: As a Republican, I presume my record will compare with that of any one, either in length of time or in fidelity to the party. [A voice, "Infidelity," and loud laughter.] He went on to say that Judge McAllister was favored by a large majority of the Republican members of the Bar. If it was more honorable to elect a Republican than an able and competent Judge they had the power to do it, but he deprecated the introduction of partisan considerations in the distribution of judicial honors, and urged them to follow the example of the Opposition Convention, which, with great justice, fairness, and magnanimity, had placed in nomination Judge Gary for the Superior Court. Judge McAllister had all the attributes of manhood, and had the head as well as the heart to fill the position satisfactorily. He was an able Judge, whose honesty was unimpeached and unimpeachable, and he would honor Cook County by resigning his present high position to preside over the Circuit Court.

JOHN LYLE KING.

As soon as Mr. King had resumed his seat, Ald. Dixon put his name in nomination for the position, remarking that he would fill it in every respect equal to the man whom he had so eloquently eulogized. [Laughter.]

Mr. King accepted the situation with a good-natured laugh, and the informal ballot was taken, resulting in giving 85 votes to Barber, 12 to Brown, 45 to McAllister, and 23 to King.

The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot, which was closed with 85 votes for Mr. Barber, 83 for Mr. McAllister, and 1 for Mr. King. The Chair then announced that W. K. McAllister had been selected as the candidate of the party.

After the formal ballot was announced, Mr. Whitney moved to make the nomination of Judge McAllister unanimous, which was accordingly done.

JUDGE GARY.

Judge Gary was then unanimously nominated for the Superior Court, on motion of Mr. Avery.

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The next business being the election of a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court, Ald. Dixon presented the name of J. J. Healy in a neat and telling speech, which was greeted with great applause. Messrs. Ferguson, Kennedy, and Paino were also nominated as proper persons to receive the nomination, and an informal ballot was ordered. The result was:

Whole number of votes cast	180
Necessary to a choice	91
Healy	91
Paine	12
Kennedy	7
Ferguson	3
Sergusson	6

On motion of Fred Becker, of the Twentieth Ward, Mr. Healy was formally nominated by acclamation, and unanimously.

MR. HEALY

was then introduced by the Chairman, and met with a flattering reception. He acknowledged the honor as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: I presume you are not desirous of listening to any lengthy remarks in regard to my accepting the nomination of this Convention. I am not a speaker, and never appeared before a public meeting in my life before, although I have been a resident of Chicago for twenty-five years. I thank you for the unanimous vote I have received. It is an effectual denial of the insinuation thrown out that I wished to pack the Convention by affiliating with gamblers and others. [Cheers.] I am a true man, gentlemen, and intend to be as long as I live. I fought four years for Republican principles, and I intend to work for the same principles in the years to come. I thank you sincerely for this mark of confidence, and hope you will stick to me with as much unanimity on the 2d day of November as you have in this Convention. [Loud cheers.]

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR

Mr. T. J. Avery, of the Twelfth Ward, put forward the name of Alexander Wolcott, and moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Wolcott was nominated without a dissenting voice.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Schaffner here renewed his suggestion for the appointment of the Central Committee, which he had mentioned in calling the Convention to order. He hoped that the Convention would order its Committee to organize at once.

Mr. Charles H. Ham offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each ward in the city and one from each County-Commissioner district in the county shall be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention to act as the County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. King moved as an amendment that each delegation select its own representative on the Committee, which was carried.

The Secretary then called the roll of the wards and districts, and the following names were selected as the County Central Committee for the ensuing year: First Ward, John Lyle King; Second, F. W. Warren; Third, W. C. Phillips; Fourth, J. H. Clough; Fifth, H. S. Brayton; Sixth, John Bonfield; Seventh, C. Tegtmeyer; Eighth, J. B. Craley; Ninth, Chris Mawer; Tenth, Airlie Salisbury; Eleventh, A. E. White; Twelfth, T. J. Avery; Thirteenth, U. R. Hawley; Fourteenth, S. E. Cleveland; Fifteenth, F. Kielbasa; Sixteenth, B. M. Ryan; Seventeenth, Louis Schaffner; Eighteenth, J. S. Mullin; Nineteenth, L. Bipper; Twentieth, J. Atwater; Second District, E. B. Paine; Third, R. S. Willits; Fourth, W. M. Smith; Fifth, G. M. Bogue; Sixth, H. M. Singer.

Col. Schaffner gave notice that the Committee would meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the Republican Headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

THE CITY MEMBERS.

The country delegates then withdrew to nominate three County Commissioners, and the city delegates proceeded to select two candidates to take the places of Messrs. Jones and Clough. Some question arose as to the method in which the nominations should be made, and who should receive the nominations.

Mr Hawley said the County Commissioners were the most important part of the ticket. The County Board made the taxes for the county, nominated the judges of election, and handled all the funds of the county,—hence the importance of the nominations they were entering upon. The Opposition ticket in this particular was simply and absolutely disgraceful, and he therefore urged them to go slow and select men who would reflect credit on the party. If the delegates representing the city made an unfit nomination, he hoped the country delegates would repudiate and vote it down, and vice versa.

The Chairman said that he supposed that the residence of the Commissioners was not fixed by law as long as they were inside the city, but as there seemed to be some misunderstanding on the general question he would call on Mr. Root to

EXPLAIN THE LAW.

He had no sooner mentioned the name of the speaker than an enthusiast in the gallery sang out at the top of his voice: "Yes, and he talks, he's the smartest lawyer ever was in the city, and I can prove it."

The Hon. James F. Root then came forward and explained the situation in the following terms: The City of Chicago proper, without including any of the outside towns, composes one district for the purpose of electing Commissioners. It is entitled to ten representatives in the County Board. There will be two vacancies in that representation. The towns outside are entitled to five representatives in the County Board, and the towns are divided into five Districts, each district electing its own member. The voters in Chicago do not vote for anybody out

J. M. Arwedson, John Garrick, Alex Sullivan, Redmond Prindiville, Charles Dennehy, and Dan Healey, of Hyde Park.

Mr. F. H. Winston was elected Chairman and Hans Herting Secretary.

Mr. Winston, upon taking the chair, said that there was a general feeling abroad, which he was happy to indorse, that there was more unanimity among all the elements composing the Opposition party than had existed at any time since the Temperance party was defeated in 1872. He had no doubt, judging from the enthusiastic response to the invitations sent out, and by the confident faces of those surrounding him, as well as the assurances that he had received from all quarters, that the majority given in Cook County this fall to the candidates of the Opposition party would lead by 5,000 that given last year, and that they would sweep the field by a total majority of 15,000. He closed by urging upon his hearers the necessity of working despite their certainty of victory, in order that they might make the Republican defeat as sweeping as possible, so as to pave the way for an overwhelming triumph for the Opposition in 1876.

His remarks were received with continued applause.

Mr. A. C. Hesing was called upon to speak. In his response he did not enter into any remarks of a political character, but simply urged the necessity for active work, and called upon the Secretary to read the names that had been suggested the evening previous for the Campaign Committee.

After this had been done, about 300 others were suggested by the gentlemen present, embracing the names of prominent members of the party in the city and county.

The Chairman announced that a grand ratification meeting for the West Side would be held in Twelfth Street Turner Hall Friday evening, at which addresses would be delivered by prominent speakers of the Opposition. He also stated that the candidates would meet at Mr. Hesing's office at half-past 9 this morning to nominate the Executive Committee of the Campaign Committee, and that the hours of Attorney Hoge had given to the Opposition party during the campaign the use of the third floor of their building over the Recorder's office as headquarters.

During the progress of the meeting there was considerable conversation among the persons present about the Republican ticket which had just been put in nomination at McCormick Hall. While they admitted the unquestionably high character of the people composing it, yet they claimed that it would not be successful upon election-day, and was simply put together in the form it was for the purpose of preserving the organization of the party for 1876. They asserted that one of the strongest arguments which had been urged against the Opposition ticket was that it respected the claims of nationalities, and that a number of Irish and Germans had been put in nomination, but the Republican party in selecting a German for County Treasurer as the Opposition had done, and an Irishman for Clerk of the Superior Court, as the Opposition had done, had shown that it was not in earnest in its talk about foreign ownothingism, and was simply as before stated trying to preserve its organization for the Presidential campaign of next year—a thing which the nomination of a purely American ticket would have made impossible.

MR. HESING IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

A well attended meeting of the Opposition Club of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening in Tammany Hall, on the corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets.

The President, Dr. Wilkins, occupied the chair, and in general terms stated the object of the meeting and of the Opposition party.

Mr. John F. Finerty was introduced, amid uproarious applause, and proceeded to say that he would speak a few words for the entire Opposition ticket. He wished to refute the charges made against the foreigners, so-called, that they wished to monopolize all the offices. The speaker proceeded to defend Mr. Hesing from the charges made by Republicans. He thought that the nominations made by the Republican Convention would insure the defeat of their ticket by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

Mr. A. C. Hesing was greeted on his appearance with three cheers from the truly loyal voters in attendance. He said that it was in that hall that he had made one of his first speeches during the campaign of 1872. At this date he appeared in a different role from usual, as he came as a candidate. Only once before, in 1860, had he sought an office, and he did not know whether he could speak well for himself, having spoken so often and long for others. He believed the principles of the Opposition party were right, and he would support them. Of late the newspapers had been pitching into him, especially since 1872. Before that no man was so popular with them as A. C. Hesing. But all at once they changed, because he had left the Republican party, as he believed, for his country's good. When Grant was elected there came an avalanche of corruption. To-day, he said, it was seen that a man who was notorious for drunkenness was put in charge of the Department of the Interior. Yet these people called the Oppositionists gamblers and blackleg. He wanted to know why he should be the target of the newspapers of Chicago. Journalism, he said, had sunk down into the gutter in Chicago. A Storey on whose skirts hangs the basest of infamy,—that man pretends to sit in judgment on the character of respectable people. To contradict the lies of his paper would keep a man busy from morning to night, and he did not propose to do it. Everybody knew that A. C. Hesing had always been the friend of the laboring-men, and his character would stand without defense. He felt that he had been outraged by the attacks of the press since he had left the Republican party.

At a meeting held in that room, a few days prior, a man had stated that if Hesing was elected County Treasurer the Prussian eagle would triumph over the American eagle. He wished to say that he had always opposed the Prussian eagle, and, although he was a German, he was a citizen of the United States. He had no feeling for any European power. He had always trained from his boyhood with the Americans, except when the Native Americans of Philadelphia burned a Catholic church in Philadelphia. In conclusion, he expressed his confidence in the result of the November election.

Mr. E. F. Runyan spoke at some length from a straight Democratic standpoint. He was particularly hard on Mackey, the Independent candidate against Hesing. Speaking of the ticket adopted by the Opposition Convention, he said that, although the head of the ticket was good, the tail was objectionable. Respectable citizens ought to vote for men who speculated in hospital lots. The remainder of Mr. Runyan's speech was devoted to a puff of the little morning newspaper which aptly represents the intelligence and influence of the Democracy.

Ald. Culleton followed with a few remarks, chiefly in defense of the present City Government.

The meeting then adjourned until one week from next Saturday evening.

WHAT THEY SAY.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERS

were intent observers of yesterday's Convention. All readily saw at a glance that it was within the power of the Republican party to elect or defeat the Hesing ticket accordingly as they nominated good or mediocre men. While several of the cool, calculating men of the party pretended indifference towards the entire Republican party, their looks sadly belied them, and on every face and from every tongue one could easily see traces of fear that the Republicans were going to pan out remarkably well. Such of these as visited the Convention were fully satisfied by one look at the character and composition of that body that none but the best men could receive a nomination at its hands. So noticeable and indisputable was this fact that not one of them has been heard to gainsay it. But this did not keep them from ridiculing the ticket, and so, when the nominations were made known around town, the various Opposition headquarters were all agog with levity, and boastings about Hesing having a free field. To mention Keeley's name or chances put a damper on proceedings, and caused winks from the knowing ones, which seemed to say that Hesing was not the next County Treasurer. A little thought as to who Mr. Huck was caused more doubtful winks, and, when the harmony of the ticket is taken into consideration, there were those who readily conceded that, after all, the fight would be a pretty even one. Keeley is well known to be developing unusual strength in the country districts and in many of the wards of the city. His strength comes chiefly from the Irish, and so serious is the defection already that Mr. Hesing is making herculean attempts to win them back. Thus far his efforts have been miserable failures; Keeley is as solid among the Irish voters as "Muldoon." With the nomination of Louis Huck, Hesing's German votes will grow beautifully less until the day of election, and it would not be at all surprising, some say, to see Mr. Huck carry every German district in the city. In his business—waiting—he comes in contact with that large element that has already thoroughly demonstrated its strength at the polls, and he probably more sincere friends in this element than any other man in town, excepting, perhaps, Jacob Rehm, who is his fast friend. With the American population he is almost equally well known, and fully as highly respected. He is thoroughly American in training and sentiments, and is certainly far more acceptable for the office on this account. The Opposition has thoroughly frowned down the American element. They need nothing to complete the foreign Know-Nothingism of their party, unless it be a Hop Hang or an Ou Sing for some of their good offices,—say the vacant Judgeship on the Supreme Bench caused by McAllister's transfer. The recommendations for the support of the other candidates are equally as strong; there is not one of them but is vastly more acceptable than the corresponding nominees on the Opposition ticket.

THE COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The effect of the nominations among the county officials was anything but exhilarating. They had hoped to see a far different ticket put in the field, and one which would command far less support. They confessed that the ticket was strong, and for this reason it did not suit them. They saw in it a probability of success, which was by no means agreeable, and in view of it several said that the Opposition party had made a grand mistake in nominating first. In fact, some of the less intense devotees of Hesing were tempted to vote for the County Treasurership, recognizing as they did the eminent fitness and high character of the Republican nominee. In the matter of candidates for Clerk of the Superior Court they said that Mr. Healy was the stronger man, confessed that nothing less than a miracle could keep him from election. While they recognized the comparative strength of the Republican ticket, they were confident that a part of it would be defeated, an idea they opposed to delight in cherishing, for the reason that they appreciated the importance of maintaining the "ring" power in the County Board during the next three years, and during the progress of the construction of the Court-House.

POLITICS AT LARGE.

THE INFLATIONISTS.

THEY DON'T PROPOSE TO GIVE IT UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, who has just returned from Ohio, says that inflation is by no means dead. He is certain that its friends are as sincere as were the Southerners for slavery and disunion, and they will fight to the bitter end. The recent election shows their strength, and they will do their best to capture the National Democratic Convention and elect an Inflation President. The hard-money Democrats are about balanced by the soft-money Republicans. Notwithstanding Thurman is for an honest currency, he worked for the election of his Uncle Allen, after whom he is named. Mr. Woodford thinks the two great political parties of the country will be divided until the financial question is settled. A great change has taken place since Allen's defeat. Two weeks ago the Western people were mad. "Paper money" was the cry everywhere, and the more enthusiastic supporters of Allen seemed to have lost their senses. They are somewhat sobered, but are still determined, and a desperate struggle may be looked for next year. The Governor considers Judge Kelley perfectly sincere, like most of the other inflation leaders, and this is why there is danger.

POSTPONED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Citizens here who were preparing for the Hard-Money Convention, appointed to be held in this city on the 25th inst., have accepted the action of the New York Committee as a postponement.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

HOW HE TAKES HIS DEFEAT.

Cincinnati Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 17.—After it was all over, and Gov. Hayes surely elected, I felt it my duty, as a true friend, to call on Gov. Allen, and, if necessary, express my sympathy for his defeat. Arrived at the mansion, I was met at the door by his son-in-law, Dr. Scott, who at once ushered me into the presence of the Governor, who received me with that same genuine old Virginia courtesy for which he is famed. I opened with "Well, Governor, by the way you look I guess you're all right,—you are not crying over spilt milk, I should judge."

"Well, my friend, I am not. I never felt more jolly in all my life. Now, I am going to make an observation straight from my heart, and I want you newspaper men to believe me. I give you my word as an honest and honorable man, personally, I do not care a baubee for the office. Of course I feel for my party."

Tells the Governor said with a cheery air, and without the least shadow of regret or wailing.

"Governor, to what do you attribute your defeat?"

"Oh, I don't know—God only knows that. I had a d—l of a load to carry, there's no doubt of that. I'd rather not say what it was just now."

"Don't you think, Governor, that Gen. Carr had something to do with it?"

"Now, look here, don't you lead me into saying anything against Sam. Your editor has shot that well in already, and what's the use of getting after the poor d—l any more."

"Well, I don't know, Governor; but Sam is such a terrible cuss that it's hard to keep one's hand off of him."

"Well, well—let him go. Cover him with the mantle of charity."

"But you see, Governor, that can't be done,—there's too mantle large enough to cover the fellow,—he'd slip out, somehow, and join some party he thought had the most votes."

"Well, Governor, I don't want to bere you. Have you any objection to discuss your defeat any further?"

"Well, I don't care to say any more on the subject. You can just say that I am fully satisfied with the verdict of the people, and congratulate the Republican party on its luck in electing so good a man as Gen. Hayes. Come, take a glass of wine with me."

With that the interview ceased, and the old Governor settled himself down in his chair, seemingly content to resume his intercourse with the literature of the past and present ages of the world.

The Presidency was casually mentioned, but the Governor didn't seem inclined to tackle the subject, so it was not pressed. On taking our leave the old Governor insisted on following us out to the buggy, and, seeing us off, he hailed after us, "See here, tell Halstead to come up here and take a glass of wine with me."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Republican City Convention to-day nominated Phillip Becker, a well-to-do German and wholesale grocer, for Mayor, and M. Evans for Comptroller, L. A. Buehl for Treasurer, John B. Green for City Attorney, William S. Rice for Superintendent, and Charles Jessemin for Street Commissioner. The Democratic nominee for Mayor is the Hon. A. P. Lanning, who was defeated in the nomination for State Senator by the Tildenites. Mr. Lanning is a lawyer of prominence, popular with his party, and a strong candidate. But the balance of the Democratic ticket is weak, while that of the Republicans is strong. The contest will be close. The last Mayor was Democratic and the previous one a Republican.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 19.—Two of the Republican Assembly District Conventions in this county have nominated candidates. In the Third District, Leroy S. Chase was renominated almost unanimously. He was one of the thirteen in the Wisconsin Assembly last winter who signed the manifesto against the election of Matt H. Carpenter as Senator. In the Fourth District, Sydney Shufelt was nominated; he is a farmer. The Convention in the First District will be held on Saturday of this week. Thomas D. Grimmer, who represented the District in the winter of 1871—'72, is talked of as the nominee.

The campaign is warming up in this section of the State. The friends of Gov. Taylor are disheartened, but a man who will say that he is going to vote for William R. is a rara avis indeed.

VERMILION COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Republicans of this county met in delegate Convention at the Opera-House in this city to-day, and nominated F. M. Allhands for County Treasurer, and Asa H. Guy for County Surveyor. There was scarcely any opposition to either of the gentlemen nominated, the delegates having been instructed to vote for them.

BOSTON PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—About seventy-five clergymen of this city met yesterday, and, after denouncing the License law, adopted resolutions calling on all good men to repudiate the coming election, and bolt the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor.

A GOOD MOVE.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Gov. Tilden has instructed District Attorneys throughout the State to prosecute all persons guilty of the improper use of money at elections, on pain of dismissal.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio election—a close shave, but a clean one.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The fate of Mr. Phillips about this time, says an exchange, reminds us of Capt. Cuttle's compliment to his friend Jack Bunsby: "Here's a man what has been more banged about the head than any other man living."

Senator Thurman, with all his weaknesses, sometimes utters a profound thought. His latest is to the effect that it is doubtful whether the time will ever come when a Presidential aspirant can try to stop a pile-driver without getting smashed.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Ohio canvass, with its sequences, has determined the drift and policy of the two parties. By the irresistible logic of events, the Republican party has become the party of sound currency. The tendency of the Democratic party in the opposite direction is just as clear and unmistakable.—*Albany Journal.*

There is no doubt that the inflationists in Pennsylvania felt greatly encouraged when they learned that hard-money had carried Ohio by only about 4,000 majority, instead of 20,000 or 30,000 as at first reported. They will spare no effort to recover their lost ground, and their opponents should be no less active to keep what has been gained.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Boston *Traveller* was not without feelings on the subject of the Ohio election. Thus it pours them out:

There was some fine chaps in Ohio
Said the scheme of inflation we'll try, O!
By Jove, if we must,
We'll inflate till we bust;
And they did—with a despairing cry, O.

The most bitter reflection on the defeat of Allen in Ohio is the irreparable damage it has inflicted on the prospects of so many Presidential aspirants, who committed themselves in more or less emphatic language to financial ideas that will never be accepted by the majority of the people of the United States. Neither Allen nor Pendleton, nor Hendricks nor Thurman, stand a reasonable show for the nomination next summer.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The actual result of the Ohio canvass the Brooklyn *Union* puts thus:

There is little use in attempting to deny the fact that the result of the Ohio election lends to the inflation heresy of the West an importance it never had before. The immense vote which Allen polled is the best evidence that the financial question has come to the surface as the great dividing line of parties in that State; and that it will before long enter into national platforms,—perhaps as the first plank on which rival candidates will be forced to build their claims for the Presidency of the United States.

The Richmond *Whig* is to be added to the number of Southern journals which urge standing by the inflation issue. In a recent issue it says:

The victory is achieved by so small a majority as to show clearly and cheringly that the greenback policy, even at this early day, has secured a hold upon the hearts and minds of the people that cannot be broken by a simple defeat, and that, too, in the first fight between the undisciplined people on the one side and the well-organized, well-equipped, and well-drilled defenders and followers of the money-kings on the other.

The Washington *Sentinel* (Democratic) thus admonishes them to con their primers:

Our defeated Western statesmen owe it to themselves to pay right away some attention to by them apparently despised "book larning." Let them study our Treasury reports and read good works on national economy, and the "d—d barren ideality" will soon become a "reality," and they will no longer follow such gods as Ben Butler, Wendell Phillips, Kelley, etc. If Senator Gordon would from now till the meeting of Congress do the same, we feel assured that even to him his last letter in reply to ex-Senator Schurz will appear very "funny," indeed.

The statement that a number of Catholic voters refused to vote for Allen and inflation because the *Telegraph*—the Church organ at Cincinnati—had pledged their votes in repayment of the Geghan bill, is confirmed by the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which says:

The returns from the election in that State show that the clergy, with one exception, exerted no remarkable influence over the mass of voters. On the contrary, it looks as if the rash and fanatical conduct of the priests, and their officious meddling in politics, roused the stubbornness of a good many Catholics, and made them resolve to support the Republican ticket in spite of the Church.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus estimates the force of the great Democratic principles involved:

It all the votes cast for Allen and Cary in Ohio were favored with inflation and repudiation, the business would be serious enough as it is. In that case, so small a majority on the right side for so large a vote would be matter of misconstruction and alarming. Fortunately, the fact is not nearly so bad as it looks. We are probably well within bounds in assuming that one-quarter of these votes were cast by hard-money Democrats, who concluded with poor Mr. Thurman that the "duty" of standing by the party was paramount. Of the remaining votes it is equally safe to assume that a clear majority were cast by men who had no definite opinions of their own on the subject, and who would have hurrahed and voted for hard money with equal alacrity.

The opinion that the Ohio canvass was but the opening of the fight is shared by the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, which says:

Those who fancy that the defeat of the inflation Democracy in Ohio by 5,000 majority has dissipated the danger of an inflation plank in the Democratic platform next year, should remember that the stunning majority of 100,000 which Ohio gave against Copperheadism in 18?3 did not avail to keep a Copperhead plank out of the McClellan platform. Dean Richmond, who was then as powerful in the Democracy as Tilden is now, in vain opposed its admission. There could be no folly blinder than the idea that the bare defeat of inflation in Ohio, on Tuesday, is likely to convert the Democratic party from the error of its way, and make it a trustworthy custodian of the financial interests of the nation.

Mr. William Allen has retired with a wet cloth wound round his heated brow, and Samuel Cary—speaking of Cary reminds us of the meditative lumberman who bought two raw oysters and had them wrapped up in a paper. Said the wondering saloon-keeper, as he handed over the parcel, "What on earth yer goin' ter do with 'em?" "Well, yer see," said the lumberman, "I'm goin' up ter Oshkosh ter night ter hev some fun with the boys, 'n I've most always noticed t'ther hevin' ter do with t'takin' out inflammation 's a raw t'ister." Samuel Cary has had much experience with "the boys." We suspect he bought the raw oysters at the beginning of this "jamboree," and that he is lying on his back somewhere now with one on each eye.—*New York Tribune.*

Born without a spine,
Born before its time,
Of months it ne'er lived nine.
Poor Rag Baby.

First they had our Sam
Cary with his balm,
To stop its little yam—
Yam in Ohio.

Cary called on Kelley
To rub its little belly,
Spineless Rag Baby.
Had the ache bad.

Kelley thought Henry C.,
With his philosophy,
Could cure that sore baby,
Then they were glad.

Thinking they had found
How to bring it round,
They unfied in one sound,
Rock-a-by-baby.

Poor baby squalled,
Phillips was called,
And promptly installed
Grand high wet-nurse.

So baby being crowded,
Now 'tis nicely shrouded,
O! hi-ho-how-did-it—
Die in Ohio?

—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A GRAPHIC CARTOON.

The *Graphic's* latest cartoon presents William Allen retired from the "d—d barren idealities" of Ohio politics to the sweet solitude of a monk's cell. He cons Boethius' "Consolations of Philosophy," while piled on the stone floor at his side is Baxter's "Saints' Rest" and "Call to the Unconverted," and a large collection of similarly entertaining literature, nor heeds the lifeless form of the rag-baby suspended from a gibbet at his feet, nor the spectacle of a bon-mot, when Red Cloud's complaints are remembered. It would certainly be a bad joke if this redoubtable warrior and Spotted Tail were to get the gout by reason of high living, and be unable to make their annual trip to see the Great Father in Washington.

The organization of a

POLICE FORCE COMPOSED OF INDIANS

is commended,—several such organizations having long been used with success in fact that Gen. Crook used a force of Apaches in connection with his troops in subduing the American Bedouins in Arizona, is used as an argument in favor of the establishment of an Indian constabulary force on all the reservations.

The need of an efficient regulation governing the expenditures of public money, and a strict system of accountability therefor, is animadverted upon; and very properly so, as it is one of the weakest points in the existing system, that there seems to be no adequate means of holding Agents responsible for the vast sums expended.

THE CHARACTER AND COMPENSATION OF AGENTS

is also discussed, and the recommendation made that the President be authorized, in his discretion, to increase their compensation according to the nature of the work performed and the responsibility attaching to their disbursements.

The report is evidently prepared with the purpose of impressing the views entertained by the members of the Board upon the National Congress which is about to assemble, as the discussion of Indian affairs is one that is likely to be a prominent feature at the approaching session.

RELIGIOUS.

WISCONSIN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Yesterday afternoon the Bishop was closeted with the Presiding Elders, all being earnestly engaged in trying to adjust the appointments so as to give the most general satisfaction possible.

In the Conference room, H. C. Tilton presided by appointment of the Bishop. This session was a perfect godsend for some of the members who are fond of speech-making. The Bishop being absent, and one of their own number presiding, as the reports on Sunday-schools, Freedmen's aid, Bible cause, Sabbath-observance, &c., came in, the talking brethren had a fine time, as they unburdened their souls and scattered light on the various subjects and resolutions that came up for Conference action.

It was expected during the day that the appointments would be read, and the Conference adjourn on Monday evening; but, before the adjournment of the afternoon session, a cloud the size of a man's hand was seen in the direction of the Bishop's Cabinet; soon the muttering thunder was heard; and, to the disturbed minds and palpitating hearts of many, the ecclesiastical and itinerating heavens grew dark, while the showers of rumors, opinions, and speculations fell fast. Finally a messenger arrived from the chief ecclesiastical Moguls engaged in turning the great iron wheel, with the information that the wheel was clogged; an evening session of the Cabinet must be held; consequently there could be no adjournment till Tuesday.

In the evening the Cabinet was in session until a late hour; while, in the Conference-room, H. C. Tilton presided, and a number of complimentary resolutions were passed, some miscellaneous business attended to, some additional speech-making done, and then adjournment till 8:30 o'clock next morning.

This morning the Bishop was in the chair. The relations of a number of preachers were fixed; during which exercise there was some sharp spurring, and some stinging remarks were made about the tyranny of Presiding Elders, and their disposition to use arbitrarily the prerogatives of their office. The Presiding Elders made a very lame defense, laying the blame largely on the Bishops, and especially on Bishop Foster, who presided last year.

Other complimentary and sympathetic resolutions were passed.

A motion to adjourn as soon as the appointments were read was carried.

The Bishop then announced the 221st hymn, after the singing of which, P. S. Bennett led in prayer.

The appointments were then read, and these men of God went forth to the labors, toils, and triumphs of another Conference year.

The Conference has been, on the whole, a pleasant one, and it has been well entertained. Much of the pleasure and profit of the session, minute management and untiring energy and attentions of the Rev. G. C. Haddock, the pastor at Racine during the past year, and whose duty it became to provide places for the preachers. He performed his work well, and gave great satisfaction.

The Bishop's closing remarks were highly appropriate and very touching. He spoke like a true man of God, and impressed all who heard him as being one of the best and most capable of men.

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 19.—Word was received yesterday by Dr. Barris, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, that the Standing Committees of Delaware and Florida had ratified the election of Dr. Eccleston as Bishop of Iowa. A majority of the States have now consented to his consecration, and Dr. Eccleston will be the next Bishop. The names of the dioceses which have given their consent are as follows: Kansas, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Western Michigan, Southern Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Western New York, Central New York, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Northern New Jersey, Tennessee, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, Wisconsin, Virginia, Florida, and Delaware—24. Those that have refused consent: Louisiana, Illinois, and North Carolina—3. There are seventeen more Committees to hear from, and it is believed that least fifteen of them will vote aye.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the General Christian Missionary Convention of America opened in this city to-day in the presence of a fair number of delegates and visitors. The proceedings were conducted by the President, the Rev. Isaac Errit, of Ohio, and the Secretary, Mr. F. M. Green, of the same State. The object of the Convention is the spread of the Gospel and advancement of general missionary work in this and foreign lands. Beyond the appointment of Messrs. J. H. Garrison, J. C. Miller, J. H. Bowman, R. Moffatt, and W. L. Hogder a Committee on Centennial Fund, nothing important was transacted.

ILLINOIS BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—The State Baptist Association convened in this city this evening at the Baptist Church. A large number of delegates arrived yesterday evening and to-day. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. S. Mabie.

MICHIGAN BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—To-day the State Baptist Association met here to hold its forty-first annual session. A sermon was preached, committees appointed, and routine business transacted.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the Gold Exchange took place yesterday. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $126,000. The new Board of officers will be made known to-day. The newly-elected officers are: President, James B. Colgate; Vice-Presidents, E. T. Bragaw and E. G. Arthur; Treasurer, R. L. Edwards; Secretary, William P. Westcott.

John H. Cuthbert & Co., whisky rectifiers, at Burling slip, suspended yesterday, and made an assignment of their property. Their liabilities are about $150,000.

ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 19.—The failure of Burton Bros. & Co., the extensive coal-dealers and shippers, was announced to-day and created some little excitement among our business men. It is understood that their liabilities amount to $200,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The run on the Home Savings Bank continued to-day, and over $50,000 were paid to depositors.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 19.—A great temperance excitement has broken out here. Col. Scott, Capt. Drew, and others are stirring up the people and making numerous converts. Last night a prayer-meeting was held in Edward Dunkle's saloon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met to-day with 120 representatives, and all the grand officers, including Grand Worthy Chief Templar J. J. Talbott, present. The report shows the past year to have been the most successful in the history of this Order, 130 new lodges having been organized, and $200 added to the Treasury. A resolution to adopt the uniform constitution recommended by the Grand Lodge of the United States, was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

BRIDGING THE CHASM.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 19.—The reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers began this morning. The line was formed at 10:30, when all marched to Waverly. Fourteen companies participated. The streets were lined with spectators, and every building on Broad street was decorated. Gens. Kilpatrick, Pryor, Pemberton, and Halstead were present, together with a number of the State officials. At Waverly, Gens. Pryor and Kilpatrick delivered addresses, and a long programme of excercises was given. It is a gala day in the city, the display exceeding even that of the 4th of July. This evening, the Fire Department will meet the veterans on their return, and a grand display of fireworks will follow.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 19.—Harwood V. Olyphant, Vice-President of the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad, formerly General Superintendent of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, died in London, England, yesterday, of consumption. The sad news was received here to-day. Mr. Olyphant was well known by many railroad men, and was a valuable citizen while living here. He spent the summer at Atlantic City, and recently started with his family to spend the winter in Southern France, but died while on his way.

MISSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 19.—William Hintranger, a prominent citizen and merchant of this city, left for Chicago about four weeks ago, to be gone one week. As nothing has been heard from him, and only a young clerk left in charge of his store, friends are beginning to be suspicious of foul play.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The first building in the country erected exclusively for the Order of Sovereigns of Industry was dedicated in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

The gas-works in Dixon, Ill., under the new proprietors, are furnishing a superior quality, at nearly one-half less per 1,000 feet than last year.

A. D. Lynch, Bank Examiner for the State of Indiana, was yesterday elected President of the Franklin Life Insurance Company.

The ladies engaged in the management of the Indianapolis Centennial Tea-party, lately given in that city, announce the profits of that enterprise to have been $2,188.

Preparations are making to receive Senator Newton Booth, of California, in a manner becoming his position, next Thursday at North Salem, Ind., his native place.

The large iron-pipe for the Dixon, Ill., waterman has arrived from Pittsburg, and laying has commenced. This will be the continuation of the water-supply to all parts of the city.

The whites at Fort Buford are alarmed by threatening messages from large parties of wild Sioux near the mouth of the Yellowstone, but the best posted frontiersmen anticipate no danger before spring.

At Fort Gibson, I. T., last evening, Miss Cora Ross, daughter of Col. W. P. Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, was married to R. B. Howard, M. D., at the house of her father. About 100 guests were present, including the officers of Company A, Fifth Cavalry, stationed at the Fort, and their wives, and the elite of the nation. The beautiful residence of Chief Ross was elegantly decorated, the grounds brilliantly illuminated, and the whole affair the most recherche ever witnessed in the Territory.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1874.

Seventy-five Thousand Redskins Supported by the Government, without Any Aid from Themselves.

Recommendation that the Men Be Compelled to Work, and the Children to Go to School;

And that an Indian Constabulary Force Be Established on All the Reservations.

PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 19.—A Washington letter to the Sioux City *Times* received to-day from Charles Collins, states that there is no doubt that a general Indian war will be inaugurated this fall. The Indians are generally dissatisfied with the way the Black Hills treaty terminated, and it is a matter of regret with them that they did not commence then by killing the Commissioners. Mr. Collins says Gen. Crook, commander of the Department of the Platte, has for some time been preparing for a conflict with the Indians, and will be ready when the necessity arises.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The sixth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, for the year 1874, has just been published, and is a clearly-printed book of over 150 pages. Most of this space is occupied with reports of Agents and Sub-Agents, which show, as nearly as ex-parte statement by those interested in making a good showing can be expected to, the condition of the Indian tribes and the Indian service generally throughout the country.

It is stated that not less than 75,000 Indians are supported by the Government, without contributing in any manner to aid in this support, or to repay the munificence extended. This is

A PRETTY LARGE LAZZARONI-LIST;

and the discussion of the best means of reducing it, and, per sequence, the immense expenditures necessary in keeping it up, is one well worth while considering. Education and labor are well laid down as the principal means by which the Indian may become self-supporting; and, although it appears that there have been several Congressional enactments requiring children to be sent to school and able-bodied men to perform service, it seems that, in many of the more important tribes, these provisions are only nominally observed, or else utterly ignored; for it is well known that the school-teachers on most of the reservations never teach any one anything, any more than their head-farmers cultivate farms, or their millers run mills.

Although the requirements of the treaties with the Sioux, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and other bands, are plain on these points, the Agents report themselves powerless to enforce the obligations assumed. The Board think that, if the Government had insisted upon compliance with these obligations, even by the use of

A MODERATE AMOUNT OF FORCE,

the Indian problem would now be solved; especially if it were made a condition upon which they should participate in the benefactions of the Government. This is undoubtedly true; but it is also true that it would require no trifling amount of force to carry out these provisions, if we may judge by the temper of the 5,000 naked warriors who circled around our Black Hills Commission in its session at Red Cloud the other day, and the performances of "Little-Bad-Man," who gave the Commission to understand that he didn't need to have a chip even knocked off his shoulder to provoke him and his braves to make crow-meat of the Crow-Butte Council.

The recommendation, however, that the

MEN BE COMPELLED TO WORK,

and the children to go to school, is a good one; for the lazy, indolent life is said to be having a visible effect upon the Sioux Nation; especially if, as the Board state, they have been so well fed that they are getting the dyspepsia and other diseases of the digestive organs,—a remark which the appearance of many a bon-mot, when Red Cloud's complaints are remembered, it would certainly be a bad joke if this redoubtable warrior and Spotted Tail were to get the gout by reason of high living, and be unable to make their annual trip to see the Great Father in Washington.

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FOREIGN.

A Decisive Battle Believed to be Impending in Herzegovnia.

Account of the Horrible Torture of a Priest by Turks.

A Parisian Avenges Himself upon the Seducer of His Daughter.

The German Prince Frederick Will Visit the Centennial Exposition.

TURKEY.

A DECISIVE BATTLE IMPENDING.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special from Vienna says that the Herzegovinian insurrectionists are preparing to attack Zubci. The Turks are concentrating there, and a decisive battle is believed to be impending.

TURKISH REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—An Imperial Irade dated to-day has been published, ordering that agricultural populations who attend to their work peacefully shall be exempted forthwith from a fourth part of the tithes recently imposed. Further, they will be allowed all arrears of taxes up to the Mahommedan financial year of 1289 (1873-1874); but this latter measure does not apply to farmers' guarantee tithes, or to the well-to-do classes who are indebted to the Treasury. It is, moreover, enacted that the various communities are to be represented in the Administrative Council of the Provinces by persons of their choice who are really in possession of their confidence. All wishes expressed by them within the limits of legality and good sense are to be received with attention by the Government. Deputations from the annual general assemblies are authorized to come to Constantinople to submit their wishes to the Government.

In addition, persons of consideration in their respective communities are to be summoned from time to time to Constantinople, and information thus obtained is to serve as a basis for reforms and eventual modifications of the laws to be adopted for promoting the general well being and prosperity of the country. Agents and special controllers are to be appointed to assure the apportionment and collection of taxes in conformity with the law.

The Irade concludes by stating that a system is at present under consideration which is of a character to satisfy the populations and to guarantee to them just treatment by means of a conversion of the tithes into a land tax. The Government is likewise engaged in discussing the best way of placing the various taxes upon a uniform fiscal footing. The gradual realization of the reforms and others relating to the police is decided upon.

A DENIAL.

A telegram has been received here from the Governor of Bagdad denying the statement made by some newspapers that a Jew had been burnt by the inhabitants of that town.

THE TURKS TORTURE AND IMPALE A PRIEST.

Buffarda Correspondence New York Herald.

Two priests in a monastery not far from Berbir, which is a Turkish fortress opposite Ali Gradiska, in Austria, were convicted by the Turks of participating in the insurrection. A force was sent to the monastery, and one of the priests was captured. The other succeeded in escaping to the mountains. The priest who was taken had his hands and feet cut off while he was alive, and, after being allowed to suffer the horrible torture consequent on mutilation for some time, he was impaled on a sharp stake and left as a warning to all others. A troop was sent to the hillside forest in pursuit of the second priest, but he was not found until a day or two after, when

THE COURTS.

Motion to Dissolve the Injunction in the Abstract Case.

The Former Owners of the Books Swear to Their Rare Excellence.

Experienced Abstract Men Declare Them Singularly Defective.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Criminal Business.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court.

THE ABSTRACT CASE.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE INJUNCTION.

The motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of Franklin MacVeagh vs. The Board of County Commissioners came up before Judge Farwell yesterday morning. The bill was filed on the 22d of September to prevent the proposed purchase by the county of the abstract books of Otto Peltzer for the sum of $45,000. A temporary injunction was granted at the time by Judge Farwell, and yesterday the motion to dissolve, which was postponed from last Friday, came up. Mr. Appleton, of the firm of Johnston, Rogers & Appleton, on behalf of the complainant, read the bill, and Maj. Lackner, one of the solicitors for the defendants, read the answer. Objection was made by Mr. Kales, on behalf of the complainant, to the introduction or reading of the answer on the present motion, as it was not sworn to, but the Judge allowed it to be read, stating at the same time that it was only a pleading, and that, if no corroborative evidence was offered to support it, he would not dissolve the injunction, as the bill was sworn to, and the answer was not.

THE ANSWER

by the Board of County Commissioners, Hermann Lieb, and Henry B. Miller admits the passage of the "Act to remedy the evils consequent on the destruction of any public records by fire or otherwise," and the "Act to revise the law in regard to Recorders." The defendants deny, however, that these were the only laws in force at the time of the sale of the abstract books relating to the purchase and making of abstract books, or in regard to the power of County Boards to purchase abstract books, or some them to be made. They also state that the interpretation of the statutes is a question of law devolving on the court, and with which they only decline to interfere.

It is also admitted that the County Commissioners were considering the question of purchasing a set of abstract books, and that in March last Otto Peltzer, among others, offered to sell them a set of books for $45,000. His offer was accepted, and thereby it is claimed a binding contract was made by which the county was liable to pay the price agreed. They admit that the books in question were not all made before the fire, and they are not copies of any such books destroyed in the great conflagration, but they deny that the books in question were all made since the fire, and they are not copies of any original books, abstracts, minutes, or extracts certified to or approved by the Judges. It is further denied that only eighty-six volumes called "full tract indices" out of the 102 volumes purchased corresponed to the requirements of the law, or that one-half of those eighty-six volumes are in relation to conveyances made since the taking effect of the act in relation to records. They also deny that the County Commissioners were not authorized to buy the 102 books besides the full tract indices, or that $45,000 was an exorbitant price. Even if it were exorbitant, if the purchase was made in good faith, and on the belief that the books were worth the sum paid, the sale would be valid. The amount to be paid was to be fixed only by the Board, and no court, in the absence of fraud, could interfere. It is also denied that there was any corrupt combination between Peltzer and the Board to procure the sale of his books.

THE COUNTY CLERK AND THE TREASURER

deny any connection with the affair except in their official capacity. Lieb admits that he was instructed to draw his warrant for $45,000, and miller admits that he did draw that warrant in the County Treasury, with which the warrant could and could have been paid had it not been for the injunction.

THE COMMISSIONERS

state that they believed it to be their duty to provide suitable and sufficient reference or index books for the use of the public at large for the purpose of finding conveyances of lands and in pursuit of this laudable end they chanced on the stocks of Otto Peltzer and Wilmanns & Thielcke, which they found to be of a supply sufficient. The books containing letter-press copies of about 5,000 abstracts they also deemed valuable, as they contained records of conveyances before the fire. Lastly, the Commissioners claim that it would have not much more to be expected than to have to buy Peltzer's books; that they used their best judgment; that the books comply with the law; that no fraud has been practiced; and that therefore in their opinion no court will interfere with their action.

Mr. Lackner then read a number of affidavits in support of the answer.

The affidavits of

WILMANNS AND THIELCKE

set out that affidavits were, and had been for many years, extract men, and that they had made the abstract-books in question. They opened those books in the early part of 18.2, embodying therein all transactions affecting the title to real estate in Cook County from the great fire. The books were kept on a strictly complete chain of title, and were so arranged as to show the true state of real-estate titles. Their only object, they aver, in keeping such books was to enable them to compile abstracts, and their success depended on the fact that their abstracts had been successful, and their abstracts prepared from their books were universally admitted to be correct, and were acknowledged to be so by real-estate dealers, loan brokers, lawyers, and bankers. The affiants also say that the books were made for the purpose of selling them to the county.

They further allege that all the books so sold the county, except sixty-eight volumes containing letter-press copies of abstracts, are necessary to show a complete chain of title, and were compiled in the best manner known as the result of experience. The full tract indices and classified indices, together with the original entry-books, showed by tracts every conveyance or incumbrance recorded, the time of filing it, its character, the name of the grantor and grantee, and the description of the real estate. The tract indices do not contain the date of the instrument, but that can be ascertained by the entry books. Besides these necessary books, they have, without extra charge, given a large number of other volumes, which are supplemental to the tract indices, and indispensable to make them complete. The tract indices alone, it is charged, are worth $40,000, and the purchase was made, after a careful examination, by the County Commissioners. Finally, they assert that the price was low, the purchase economical, and they indignantly scout the idea that there was any corrupt influence.

OTTO PELTZER

also filed an affidavit in which he specified the character of the books, their number, and value, in much the same way as described in the above affidavits of Wilmanns & Thielcke.

C. C. Gilmore and Nicholas Brischwab also swore to similar statements.

ON THE PART OF THE COMPLAINANTS

Mr. Appleton also read several affidavits. The first was that of J. W. B. Fassett, who testified that the only tract-books delivered to the county were 14 demi-quarto volumes, divided into sections, subdivisions, and, in some cases, into blocks, under which were noted the document numbers only; also 26 books for Oct. 10, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1873; also 9 books from Jan. 1, 1873, to September, 1873; and 66 books covering from Sept. 1, 1873, to the 16th of October, 1875.

The affidavit of H. H. Handy was also read, to the effect that the firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. found it necessary to use 350 tract indices to contain all their matter.

R. D. Gore stated in his affidavit that he was a member of the abstract firm of Haddock, Coxe & Co., in August, 1872, his firm purchased of Wilmanns & Thielcke an undivided interest in their books of original entry. After using them for some time, however, they found that Wilmanns & Thielcke's books were so inconvenient that they were obliged, at a large expense, to make tract-books of their own. The tract-books of Wilmanns & Thielcke consisted mainly of column of figures, being the document numbers of instruments recorded, without the name without the grantor or grantee, dates or description of property. Such books were difficult to use and lead to many errors. Up to the time of the sale of their books to the county Wilmanns & Thielcke were in the habit of using amants' books daily to fill out their own. Affants now own an interest in Wilmanns & Thielcke's books. They also made an offer to furnish the county books for $45,000, which bid was incorrectly and systematically represented as made at the price of $90,000, or $5,000 too high.

Finally, the affidavit of C. W. Waite was read, showing that Wilmanns & Thielcke's title to the books was by no means clear. Waite deposed that in January last he entered into negotiations with Wilmanns & Thielcke to purchase their abstract-books for $20,000. A contract was actually drawn, but they evaded signing it, and finally sold the books to the county without his knowledge. He also bears witness to the defective-ness and omissions of their books.

Mr. Kales then asked that the complainant should have the opening and close of the argument, on the ground that the injunction was on the order of a hearing, and that the question virtually was, as it came up before the Judge for the first time, whether the injunction should be continued, and the complainant had the affirmative. Judge Farwell thought that had not been the previous practice, and he did not wish to make an innovation, so that he should refuse the permission.

MR. LACKNER

then opened the argument for the defendant, urging that the act of the Legislature gave the special power to the County Commissioners to purchase abstract books, and that, even if the special right was not given them, they would have it under their general powers. The County Commissioners had also given great attention to the subject, and evidently had, after careful examination, found that the purchase would be economical. It was no objection that the books proposed to be purchased contained more than was demanded by the act, for, if it were so, the volumes of mortgages, conveyances, chancery indices, powers of attorney, etc., would be excluded, and the books would thereby be made of value. All the books purchased were necessary. Everything demanded by the act was contained in the tract indices, and those alone were worth the amount paid for the whole. It could not be said, then, that because the Commissioners had transferred to them more than the law required, but for which excess they did not pay anything extra, that the whole purchase would be illegal.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m. At the opening of Court in the afternoon

MR. APPLETON

began the opening argument for the complainant. He examined the facts in the case as regarded the charges of fraud and the character of the books and their insufficiency. He was followed on the same side by Mr. F. H. Kales, who confined himself more particularly to the legal questions involved. Considered as a question of power, the Commissioners were authorized to contract for or order abstracts to be made when these could be done from existing records, and then only in the cases where the records were complete, so that a connected chain could be made from the Land-Office down. When the records had been in whole or part destroyed, the case was not covered by the law until the destroyed records had been restored in the manner provided by law, as in the case of the "Burnt Records" law. And such purchase could only be made, in any case, on the approval of the Judges, which had not been done in the present instance. If the Board had power to procure abstracts to be made from October, 1871, to July 1, 1874, still the books were to be in a certain form. The present books did not comply with the prescribed form, and contained a large amount of work for which the county had paid beyond July 1, 1874, but to which time only the county was authorized to procure books to be made. The affidavits showed that the additional work for the last year and a half was inseparable from what had been done previously. There was manifest fraud also in the purchase, as the books had been offered previously for $20,000. The bid of Haddock, Coxe & Co. was also misrepresented as being $30,000, when it was $45,000. The title, too, was not good, as Haddock, Coxe & Co. claimed an interest in the books. There was no implied warranty on the part of the sellers, and if the title proved bad the county would be obliged to bear the loss. The Commissioners were not authorized in any case to buy such a title.

The argument was not concluded, but will be closed this morning by Mr. Tuley. Messrs. Johnston, Rogers, and Appleton, and F. H. Kales appeared for the complainant, and J. M. Rountree, F. Lackner, and M. F. Tuley for the defendants.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

DIVORCES.

John H. Sweet complains that his wife Amelia, in January, 1873, wilfully deserted him, and he feels inclined to allow her to continue in her absence.

Caroline Wilson also having remained a grass widow for two years on account of the canoeless absence of her husband, S. M. Wilson, now asks for a divorce from him.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Joseph Butler and Joseph Harris, partners as Joseph Butler & Co., in the gunsmith business, in this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Their joint liabilities are $13,186.83 and their assets $8,000 in stock of goods, $2,000 in open accounts, and $500 in store fixtures. Butler has $1,739.07 of personal liabilities, but no assets, and Harris has $37,000 of private debts, secured by property valued at $16,000. He has also unsecured debts to the amount of $11,840. The case was referred to the Register.

A discharge was issued to Ruben M. Edgeworth. A first dividend of 9 per cent was declared yesterday in the estate of William F. Mayhon & Co.

A small dividend was also declared in the matter of Louis Weber.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

W. McCully & Co. sued John F. Bolton & Co. for $1,500.

James G. Chapman filed a petition against B. F. Allen, L. C. Pitner, Lee J. Pitner, Henry Munn, N. Burre, Executor, Christian and Mary Depre, Peter Schmidt, J. W. Lapham, Hoyt Sherman, and the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $3,813.58 on Lot 8, Block 2, Lots 9 and 10 Block 3, Lots 3 and 4 Block 4, Lots 10 and 11 Block 9, and Lots 3 and 4 Block 10, in Pitner & Son's Second Addition to South Evanston.

James Bolton began a suit in debt against the Board of Education of District No. 3, Township No. 37, Cook County, laying damages at $4,000.

C. M. Laval sued Michael Evans and John Hickey for $1,500.

Mulford Hilmer sued E. B. Guthrie for $1,200.

John Hogan commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $6,500.

F. A. E. Wolcott et al. sued John Knott for $1,200.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of George W. Gage et al., minors, a grant of guardianship was issued to W. F. Tucker, under bond of $5,000.

In the estate of Michael Murray an order was made revoking the letters of administration heretofore granted to Thomas J. Edwards, and a grant of administration de bonis non with the will to the same party under an approved bond for $3,600.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Yesterday was arraignment day in the Criminal Court, and sixty-five prisoners pleaded. The following pleaded guilty: Thomas Hamilton, larceny; A. H. Heathman, burglary; Dennis Cranfield, James Herron, William Halpin, Albert Erich, and Thomas Holmes, larceny; John Welsh, attempt to rob; William Rochester, larceny; John Peterson, alias John Harrington, and Hugh Keane, found in a building with intent to steal; Thomas O'Connor and Arthur Mooglin, larceny.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—40, and 53 to 71 inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—23, 24.

JUDGE ROGERS—Term No. 205, and Calendar Nos. 101 to 120 inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—50 to 70 inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—George W. Purcell vs. T. McC. Russell and John Lorimer, $:28.49.—J. J. Walworth et al. vs. Trustees of Union Park Congregational Society, $1,220.25.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Asahel Gridley vs. William Evans, $1,025.

JUDGE GARY—Charles Hirch et al. vs. Peter P. Maerz, $282.68.—J. M. Hodge et al. vs. Cornelius D. Paul, $70.18.—J. C. McCord vs. J. E. Hirch and Edward Bonschild, $500.—Carlos Chamberlain et al. vs. F. N. Hamlin and J. H. Davey, $8,899.92.—T. S. Ball et al. vs. J. M. Witherell and F. J. Short, $1,167.15.—W. J. Syles vs. James McWilliams, $2,089.85.—W. A. Fuller et al. vs. Thomas Novicks, $376.85.—Jacob Faure vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago; verdict, $1,068.50.—William Boothman vs. John L. Weeks, $20.98.—J. F. Dane et al. vs. W. L. Drake, David Haugh, and William Stark, $1,385.29.—A. H. Andrews & Co. vs. Security Savings Bank, $283.—Second National Bank of Rockford vs. D. Cleland, $379.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Phineas O'Donnell use of Michael A. Rorke vs. Henry G. and Henry H. Koon, $700.

JUDGE BOOTH—Mary Halloran, administratrix, vs. The Pittsburg, Cincinnatti & St. Louis Railway Company; verdict, $3,000, and motion for new trial.—T. C. Boyd et al. vs. James P. Dalton; verdict, $853.75, and motion for new trial.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 19.—The following were the Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

574. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Hale; time extended to the 1st of November to file briefs.

447. Bartlett et al. vs. Blaine; the order of affirmance set aside and cause taken.

449. Colehour vs. Coolbaugh; the Clerk of this Court is directed to request the Clerk below to send up the original papers.

T. People's Docket—George Thompson vs. The People; the coutinuance set aside and the writ of error dismissed.

829. Litteich vs. Fredberg; the appeal dismissed with 10 per cent damages.

831. The same vs. Stanberg; same.

831. The same vs. Lingnist; same.

832. The same vs. Stromberg; same.

833. The same vs. the same; same.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

501. Stewart et al. vs. Mumford; taken.

502. Humber et al. vs. Hartsock; taken.

503. Fagan et al. vs. The City of Chicago; taken.

504. Anshel Pierce vs. The People ex rel. Rumsey; 505. Albert R. Fox et al. vs. the same; 506. The Oakwood Cemetery Association vs. the same; 507. W. M. Butler vs. the same; 508. Joel C. Walker et al. vs. the same; 509. George E. Cook et al. vs. the same; 510. Edward Simon vs. the same; all to abide the decision in No. 522.

511. George W. Parker vs. the same; 512. Obadiah Jackson vs. the same; 513. Hugh Mahr et al. vs. the same; 514. C. C. P. Holden vs. the same; all to abide the decision in No. 521.

515. W. F. Tucker et al. vs. The Same; 516. James H. Gilbert vs. The Same; 517. T. M. Jordan et al. vs. The Same; 518. D. W. Sutherland vs. The Same; 519. Obadiah Jackson vs. The Same; to abide the decision in Nos. 521 and 522.

520. John Boyd et al. vs. The Same; abides the decision in No. 521. Mr. Dickey requested an early decision in the above cases.

ADJOURNMENT.

The court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OPINION FILED.

An opinion was filed this morning in the case of Wheeler et al. vs. Pullman et al.,—No. 206 of the 1874 docket; the decree was affirmed.

ELSEWHERE.

A WILL SET ASIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 19.—An important case was decided in the Circuit Court here today. Last winter an old bachelor named Elisha Baldwin died, leaving his property valued at $40,000, to be divided equally between the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions and the Home Missionary Society. The brothers and sister of the deceased brought suit to have the will set aside, on the grounds that the testator was not of sound mind when the will was executed. Judge Carson decided the case in plaintiffs' favor and ordered the will to be set aside.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 19.—The Supreme Court met this morning. Opinions were rendered upon the following causes:

Schroeder vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; appellant from Scott Circuit Court; reversed.

Newton et al. vs. Bealer et al., from the Lee District Court; affirmed.

Stevens vs. The Board of Supervisors of Cerro Gordo County; affirmed.

A Diver Fixed by a Shark.

San Francisco Ledger.

In 1851 James Catton, a stevedore, while warping the ship Genesee to a berth off Market street wharf lost an anchor. "On Deck" was the only diver except Bill Matthews then known in the city, and was sent for to recover the anchor. "On Deck" complied, and while so engaged noticed a shark hovering a few feet above him, evidently observing his movements. The fish was at least 18 feet long and was known as the "bottle nose," one of the most voracious of the shark kind. The discovery naturally alarmed the diver. He had found the anchor, made a cable fast to it, and was about ascending when the appearance of the shark made him pause. He had heard that sharks did not molest men in armor. He doubted this, and did not feel now like risking the experiment. He moved a few paces from the anchor—the shark moved too. He returned to his former place—the shark followed. He was evidently, to use his own words, "spotted by the bottle nose for a supper," and, unless signally favored, would fall a victim to its voracity. He hardly knew how to act, when he thought of the cuttle-fish; how that singular creature often escapes its enemies by darkening the water with an inky liquor ejected from its body. He accordingly stirred up the mud at the bottom till the water was darkened around him, cast off his weights, and signaled the man to haul him up. He was hauled up immediately, but did not entirely escape. The shark snapped at him as he ascended, and three of his toes were taken off. A little more and his foot would have gone, a stout hook only saving it. The happy thought of muddying the water saved his life.

Pere Hyacinthe.

Pere Hyacinthe has just published his sermons at Geneva. They contain the explanation so long asked of his real creed. He takes as text of his faith four maxims—one from St. Augustine. "In things necessary we must have unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity." One from Montalembert, "The Jesuits are a hateful sect, which in these times tyrannizes and makes profit out of Catholicism." One from M. Renan, "I can't say of the Catholic Church what Job said of God, 'Even though He kill me, in Him will I hope.'" And last, a passage from Pere Gratry's treatises on the latest Council, "They finished with a coup d'etat what they began with an ambuscade."

MUSICAL.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A very elegant brand new 7½-octave pianoforte, with agraffe, French grand action, overstrung bass, full iron frame, highly polished rosewood case, round corners, serpentine plyath, rimlet-carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV., very powerful tone. The instrument is an exceedingly fine one. Manufacturers, price, $700—for sale, with stool and cover, at $225. MARTIN'S, residence 573 Wabash-av. Unlimited warranty.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PIANO, with carved legs and gerpoutte bottom, and all modern improvements; cost $500; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen at 633 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-STOP ORGAN, NEW, AT half price. Room 8 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

GO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAPEST first-class cabinet organ in Chicago. Wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 65 East Indiana.

MARTIN'S SPECIAL BARGAINS.
154 STATE-ST.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PIANOFORTES
bought at a sacrifice in New York
FOR CASH,
and can therefore offer
GREAT BARGAINS
not to be had elsewhere.
SATISFACTION
guaranteed or money refunded.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7¾-OCTAVE PIANOforte, carved legs, manufactured by one of the best makers; cost $850 eight months ago; have no use for it; price, $345. No. 1220 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FOR THE LAST 3 DAYS THERE IS A strange cow in my pasture. The owner of it can receive it at the corner Western and Elston-avs. FRIEDRICH ZABEL.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK IN A MADISON-ST. car, Saturday evening, which the owner can have by calling on DENNISON & CO., 158 Clark-st.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE. OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at 141 State-st.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN TWENTY-eighth and Twenty-ninth, a pocketbook containing papers and money. Liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning to 142 Wabash-av., evening after 7 o'clock p. m.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV. CAR, ON MONDAY afternoon, a black cashmere (Shawl) hood. Please leave at Cobb's Library, Palmer House, and receive reward.

LOST—AN ITALIAN GREYHOUND; ANSWERS to name of "Belle." A suitable reward will be paid for delivery at No. 36 South Clark-st., Room 6.

LOST—HORSE AND BUGGY, BAY HORSE, POOR, with ringbones on hind feet; open buggy, black and gold, with red stripe, together with whip and two lap robes. Please retain to owner, 92 Fifth-av., and receive reward.

STOLEN—$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY one that will give information leading to the recovery of a buggy stolen from No. 536 West Madison-st., the night of October; it is a square box, two-seated, with tour steps on each side, and brass rims on the hubs; had only one seat on when stolen; open top.

STOLEN—GRAY HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD; MARK on side, about 16 hands high, low top buggy, newly painted black, green gold-plated harness, nearly new, taken from corner Lake and Washington-sts., Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock. Any one giving any information of the above at HOWE & MCMULLIN'S elevator, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts., will be liberally rewarded.

TAKEN UP—A COW. THE OWNER CAN HAVE same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 16 Waldo-place.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, AND stoves on installments at prices lower than the lowest. Marble-top chamber sets at $35, $50, $75, and upward. Marble-top tables $7, $8, $10, $12 and upward. A large lot of bedsteads at $16 and upward. The celebrated Empress lounge, entirely new and recherche, adjustable hood and either right or left to suit your room, and surpasses all others in style, comfort, and practicability, at $25, $30, and $35. Once seen and you will buy no other. It is for your interest to examine our stock. Easy terms and square dealing. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 283 West Madison-st.

FURNACES — FURNACES — BASE-BURNERS — ranges and cook stoves.
Go examine the "Commander Furnace."
Go examine the Base-Burning Radiator.
Go examine the Good Record Base-Burner.
Go examine the New Model Range.
Go examine the Sweet Home Range.
Go examine the Morning Glory Cook.
A. M. SEARLES, 142 Lake-st. Sole Agent Litchfield Stove Co. and Perry Stove Co.

MARTINS' SPECIAL BARGAINS.
154 State-st.
Bargains in furniture.
New and elegant parlor sets.
$40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100.
Handsome walnut chamber sets.
$60, $70, $80.
Worth double the money.
MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND PEERless parlor beds are the best in the market. WHITLESEY & PETERS, 131 Madison-st.

STOVES—COOK-STOVES, RANGES, AND PARLOR-stoves on installments below cash prices. Our line of stoves are unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, and embrace the best makes in the country. It is for your interest to examine our stock. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 283 West Madison-st.

STOVES FOR SALE—THREE LARGEST-SIZED 3 store stoves, nearly new, for sale cheap. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 160 and 162 Wabash-av.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 502 WEST Madison-st., manufacture and sell to consumers direct, and give time on payments. Everything new and cheap.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO INVEST $8,000 IN A safe, legitimate business, either silent or active, can make 100 per cent. Address SILVER, Room 6 Ashland Block.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND RESTAURANT for sale, cheap. Everything in good running order. Apply to C. L. MEYERS & CO., 68 West Madison-st.

A WELL-LOCATED BAKERY, ALL COMPLETE, with well-established business, for sale or exchange. Address T 65, Tribune office.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR A FIRST-CLASS bakery and restaurant for sale; cost new $2,500; price $1,000. Location very desirable; rent cheap. Inquire on the premises, 166 South Clark-st.

A GOOD GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE, WEST Side, a bargain; will trade for horses in part payment. Call at 651, corner Hayward and Western-avs.

CHEAP LEASE OF THE BEST FITTED STABLE on the West Side for sale; room for 25 horses and carriage room. Address V 2, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE, in large trade established. Also good Dwelling residence; would exchange in part for improved farms in Central Illinois. L. J. HODGE, Wenona, Ill.

HOTEL-LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 70-ROOM hotel for sale; well furnished, doing a good business, low rent, convenient to new union depot and Custom-House. Other engagements, reason for selling. Address J. K. JOHNSTON, care Carrier No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPHERS—FASSETT'S GALLERY, 501 Wabash-av., for rent to first-class photographer or to copying company. Apply on premises.

TO TAILORS—FOR SALE—ON THE 1ST OF NOvember, a first-class dyeing, cleaning, and repairing business. Apply at 319 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CASH PURCHASER FOR STOCK and fixtures of a grocery-store, doing a large cash business; this is a rare chance. For particulars address P. O. Box 3026, Rockford, Ill.

$125 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a meat-market. Rent cheap. Address O 63, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $8,000 TO $10,000 additional capital in commission business, where a special class of goods are sold, paying good profits. Address S 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300; SOBER, RELIable, and willing to work in a light, clean, and profitable manufacturing business. Investigation solicited. FACTORY, 145 Chicago-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500, IN ONE of the best paying saloons and restaurants in the city. Location splendid. Cause: partner wants to go South. Best of references in city given. Inquire for 11 N. Room 44, 127 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ATTENTION MECHANICS—A rare chance is offered to respectable industrious, energetic men, to make in a short time a good deal of money, which is profitable to salesmen, and no incumbrance of samples; small capital required. Call for six days at Adams House, Harrison and Clark-sts., Room 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NOW IS the time to own a home; offering in Washington Heights, Lake View, Hyde Park, beautifully located and sold to be the best planned homes in Chicago for the money; can buy cottage and lot for $1,000, and pay for it quarterly, or yearly payments. If you ever intend to own a home look at these homes. EDWIN A. HILL & CO., 77 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GEM OF A PLACE—TWO-STORY marble-front, elegantly furnished, South Side; $15,000; look at it. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER, rented for wholesale trade at 15 per cent net; can be had at a bargain this week; property clear. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENT AND BUY A home; $1,000 will buy a two-story brick house and lot, $300 to $500 down, balance monthly, discount for all cash. GEO. H. HESS & CO., 158 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,100. INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-third-st., east front, at a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-ni. th and Forteeth-sts., 100 feet west front, at $119 per foot. Indiana-av., between Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth-sts., east front, 100 feet at $1 per foot. B. F. GUYTON, 19 and 21 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STORE, SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR LaSalle; factory brick; part cash, part trade. R. C. GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER ASHLAND-av. and Jackson-st. Finest corner on West Side for private residences or a block of eight houses. Inquire at 496 West Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A COTTAGE AND 3 lots at Park Ridge; $100 down, $15 monthly for balance.

$1,050—Park Ridge, new 15-room house, on brick foundation, with 2 lots; $300 down, $25 monthly for balance.
IRA BROWN,
142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FINELY IMPROVED VILLA AT Dixon, Ill., 40 acres, large brick house, barns, orchards, etc., large variety of fruits, at a bargain.

Well-improved 80-acre farm in Cook County, cheap.

Hotel in Western town furnished throughout; will take part exchange.
MANN & CONGDON,
Room 11, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glenoce lots at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—STYLISH GOTHIC AND SWISS houses, with hay windows, inside blinds, &c., on brick basements; Normal school, Englewood; just finished; $300 cash, balance easy. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HOTEL PROPerty in Iowa. Will take part in other real estate or stock of goods. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 8, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$50 LOTS NEAR EVANSTON, 25½X147, $5 cash, $5 per month. R. C. GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUSES AT MORGAN Park on small monthly payments; 15 per cent interest, good schools, fine railroads, cheap fare; land 96 feet above Chicago; 13 miles from the city. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FARM IN LAKE COUNTY, as good as in the State of Illinois; to be sold for two-thirds its value, if called for soon, in the Town of Wauconda, 3 miles from Post-Office, 1½ miles from Journey Station, on the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad, 1 hour and 50 minutes' ride from Chicago; 178 acres. Apply to FRED McQUIVEY, on the place, or O. S. LINCOLN, Wauconda.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—1,800 ACRES good timber land, principally redwood of large diameter and 250 feet in height, together with a mill to saw the running order, about 50 miles from San Francisco. Reasons for selling parties have so much other business. For particulars address L. KOEBEL & BROS., San Francisco, Cal., or LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, acting as agent.

FOR SALE—6,000 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM TIMbered land in Illinois at $5.50 per acre; 2,000 acres improved, $10 to $15 per acre. For further information apply to JOHN N. WHEELER, 200 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CENTRAL, IMproved business property, full tract, and balance clear unimproved. R. T. RAUE & CO., 106 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT, FOR which I will give 40 acres of timber lows land, and pay balance in monthly payments. O 8, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT OR REAR ROOM, 22 cosy and inviting, with best table and at lowest terms, to married couple or single gentleman. Also nice room very cheap for two young ladies. All modern comforts. Warm halls and house.

83 AND 85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DEsirable suite of unfurnished rooms on first floor, also choice of furnished rooms, with board.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—HALL ROOMS and back parlors on the sunny side to rent, with board.

464 RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY furnished rooms; good board to married or single gentlemen who wil. be permanent for the winter.

535 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT—TO A lady, a pleasant furnished front room or rooms, with board; up-stairs.

994 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD, WITH ONE OR two comfortably furnished front rooms for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with an English family; price moderate.

A NICELY-FURNISHED BACK ROOM, WITH good board, in a private family on the West Side, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address Y 9, Tribune office.

South Side.

17 HARMON-COURT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms for rent, with board. Hot and cold water, and all modern improvements.

21 MICHIGAN-AV.—DAYBOARD, $4 PER WEEK; 2 furnished rooms with board, $5 to $6 per week; furnished rooms without board, $2 to $10 per month.

369 FIFTH-AV.—OUR OLD FRIEND A. SCHINDLER, has again reopened his since-many-years-existing boarding-house, thoroughly renovated, with new spring and feather beds, and wishes to take a few desirable young men to board for the cheap amount of $4 per week. Excellent meals and rooms warranted. A. SCHINDLER.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front rooms, with board, for families; single room for gentlemen.

608 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT 2 rooms, furnished, on second floor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; all modern improvements.

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM SUITABLE for two or three persons, with board; references required.

1017 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely furnished parlor and bed-room off.

1410 INDIANA-AV.—PARLOR FOR RENT, with board.

A FEW GENTEEL BOARDERS WANTED AT Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st.; near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Fire-class board at very low rates. Transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRELSMA, 337 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR YOUR CAST-OFF clothing. Address SOLOMON VON STEIN, 54 Chicago-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LADIES IF YOU WISH ANY STAMPING OR EMbroidery of any description you should call at our business school, where you cancelest from $2.50 beautiful designs. We manufacture our own patterns, consequently we are prepared to please the most fastidious. Call at 132 West Madison-st.

NOTICE—I HEREBY WARN THE PUBLIC against indorsing drafts on me by any one purporting to be my agent as I will honor no such drafts. J. WESLEY PLAUE, Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1875.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1,000 TONS OF SCRAP iron for car-load lots. We will pay $20 to $24 per ton cash on delivery at St. Louis, Mo. Our facilities for handling iron presents one in weights. POPE IRON AND METAL CO., Fifth and Pine-sts., St. Louis, Mo., wholesale dealers in scrap iron.

WANTED—20 GIRLS AND LADIES TO LEARN hairwork and dressculting in all their branches. Price for teaching dress-cutting, $5, including a full set of patterns; hairwork in all its branches, $10, at our business school, 132 West Madison-st.

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ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett." Afternoon and evening.

SPRINGER'S GREAT SHOW—Corner Madison and Elizabeth streets. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE 141, A. F. and A. M.—A regular communication will be held at Oriental Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren fraternally invited.
H. F. HOLCOMB, W. M.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication at their hall, corner Randolph and Halsted sts., this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 20. THIRD DEGREE. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
C. H. BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ONE AND ALL—ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles, that so often end in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, October 20, 1875.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened at 85¾ and closed at 85⅝,—the two extremes of the day.

Iowa is to have a Bishop. The strong movement of the minority to prevent the consecration of Dr. ECCLESTON, who was elected to the Episcopate at the last Diocesan Convention, has been unsuccessful, a majority of the Standing Committees having given their consent to his consecration.

Contractor MCCANN, who was numbered among the seriously wounded in the recent engagement between the Red Cloud Investigating Commission and the Indian Ring, threatens to become a disagreeable invalid. He accuses the Commission of having surpassed Prof. MARSH in relying largely upon hearsay evidence, and promises to show wherein the report was weak.

The Indian question is likely to claim the serious attention of the next Congress, if, indeed, as our dispatches foreshadow, a general war does not break out before Congress assembles. We publish elsewhere a synopsis of the sixth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1874, in which it is shown that lazy paupers of the copper-colored persuasion to the number of 75,000 are now on the Government free-list, doing absolutely nothing for their own support. The Commissioners strongly urge that the whole system of gratuities be abolished; that the men be compelled to work for a living, and that the children be forced to attend school.

A quiet and well-governed region in Wisconsin has been the scene of a lynching affair. Two brothers who were in jail at Stevens Point awaiting their trial for the murder of the Sheriff of the county were taken from their cells at night by a body of armed men, and hung to a tree until dead. While there may have been no room for doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners, yet the fact that there was not lacking the most ample guarantee that they would be duly tried, convicted, and punished in the regular course of law renders the lynching wholly indefensible, and makes the mob which took the law into its own hands guilty of a cold-blooded, outrageous crime, for which they should be rigorously held to account.

A peculiarity of yesterday's Republican County Convention must have attracted the notice of lookers-on. It was the manifestation among the delegates generally of a deep and serious sense of the responsibility placed upon them—that of making up the best possible ticket, regardless even of personal predilections. It was not a gathering of politicians, and there was a remarkable absence of wire-pulling, log-rolling, trading, etc. In the main the delegates came unpledged to any man for any office, and they were actuated by a sincere and earnest regard for the best interests of the party and of the people of Cook County. Such being the motive, the admirable result is not to be wondered at. The ticket is in every way so strong and so manifestly excellent that honest and respectable Democrats can accept it readily, and can support it as heartily as though they had themselves had a hand in making the nominations. The ticket will improve upon acquaintance, and will furnish the Opposition plunder-hunters grave grounds for uneasiness lest their anticipated walk-over should prove to be a walk-under.

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled yesterday, the leading cereals being weak. Mess pork was quiet and 5@15c per brl higher, closing at $21.60@21.65 for October and $18.95 seller the year. Lard was in better demand and stronger, closing at $13.70@13.75 per 100 lbs cash, $13.60 for October, and $12.25 seller the year. Meats were quiet, at 8½@8¾c for summer shoulders (boxed), 12½c for short ribs do, and 13c for short clear do. Highwines were quiet and steady at $1.13½ per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and strong, at 3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in light demand and easier. Wheat was more active and 1½@3c lower, closing at $1.10 seller the month, and $1.08 for November. Corn was active and 1@1½c lower, closing at 53½c cash, and 50½c for November. Oats were quiet and ½c lower, closing at 33½c for October and 32c for November. Rye was steady at 72½@73c. Barley was quiet and steadier, closing at 97c cash and 99½c for November. Hogs were quiet and averaged 10c lower, closing weak, at $7.40@7.75 for common to good grades. Cattle were active and unchanged, with sales at $2.50@6.25. Sheep were in fair demand and steady. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 822,935 bu wheat, 1,022,524 bu corn, 346,975 bu oats, 99,361 bu rye, and 250,14[illegible] bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $116.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

The Republicans in convention yesterday did a very wise thing in selecting a committee whose duty it shall be to go before the County Board and demand the appointment of a Republican judge in each election precinct, and, in case of refusal, in determining to appoint committees to watch each poll and prevent illegal voting and ballot-box stuffing. The Committee should waste no time, but go promptly before the Board and make its demand briefly and imperatively. If that demand is not complied with, it is proof positive that the Devil-Fish party intends to stuff the ballot-boxes and carry the election by fraud. *No other inference can be drawn.* It then becomes the duty of the Republicans to exercise the right of vigilantly guarding every poll in the city, and protect the purity of the ballot-box against the attacks of the bummers. It is equally important that the names of the Commissioners who vote to stuff the ballot-boxes and to deprive the minority of their right to representation should be placed upon record for future reference.

The appointment of ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, ex-Senator from Michigan, as Secretary of the Interior, may occasion some surprise among those who have believed him to be unpopular with his party. This unpopularity, however, was mainly in Michigan and of recent growth. It came from what was conceived to be an arbitrary and personal use of his patronage, rather with a view to his own advancement than that of his party. It was this feeling against Mr. CHANDLER that led to the disaffection in the party which defeated him and elected Judge CHRISTIANCY last year. But, during the three terms he served in the United States Senate, there was no man in that body personally more popular, uniformly more devoted to the Government, or of an integrity more universally recognized. It is the latter quality which renders Mr. CHANDLER peculiarly fitted for the management of the Interior Department, in which there have been more abuses of late years than in any other department of the General Government. Mr. CHANDLER has been honest all his life long, and there is no temptation for him to be otherwise at this late day and with a large personal fortune, nor to countenance dishonesty in others. He is also in full sympathy with the Republican party on the currency question,—being uncompromisingly in favor of sound money. There is only one point in which he may differ with the Cabinet as now organized, and that is with reference to the treatment of Southern politics. In his position, however, this question will not cut much figure, and Mr. CHANDLER will, on the whole, be a useful and harmonious member of Gen. GRANT's reorganized Cabinet.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican County Convention yesterday took the first great step towards success by nominating a ticket that deserves the support of every respectable citizen of whatever party or nationality. It submitted to the people a ticket composed throughout of men of the highest personal character,—men well known for their honesty, responsibility, personal respectability, and competency for the duties of the several offices for which they are named.

The nominee for County Treasurer is Mr. LOUIS HUCK, a well-known and respected merchant, who, as was said in the Convention, has a sufficiency of substantial means of his own, and will not be tempted to use any portion of the public money to pay his debts, or to take any more compensation than the law authorizes. He has resided in this city nearly all his life, and has ability, and integrity, and an unblemished character to commend him to the public confidence.

For Clerk of the Superior Court, Capt. JOHN J. HEALY is commended by his experience, his ability, his integrity, and his patriotism.

The nominees for County Commissioners are MURRY NELSON, C. G. AYRES, JOHN JONES, JOHN TABOR, and JOHN HUMPHREY.

Of these, Mr. NELSON is named for the place so long and ably filled by Mr. CLOUGH, who peremptorily declined a re-election. Mr. NELSON will prove a most valuable successor. Mr. JONES is at present a member of the Board. The other gentlemen are to be elected in districts outside of the city. We submit that there is a wide room for choice between MURRY NELSON and JOHN JONES on the one hand and MIKE MULLOY and PAT CLEARY on the other.

The Convention, wisely excluding politics, nominated Judges GARY and MCALLISTER for the judicial offices. To these two Judges there will be no opposition.

We invite the attention of the public to a close comparison of the two lists of candidates: The one nominated last Friday by a mob of gamblers, thieves, pimps, and loafers, and fitly representing the constituency that nominated them; the other nominated by a Convention composed of merchants, and men of character and substance, and which as fitly represent their constituents. It should be remembered, however, that candidates who are not ballot-box stuffers cannot elect themselves. To elect them requires votes. All those who so justly grieve over corrupt and wretched local Government have in these candidates nominated yesterday an opportunity to have a portion of our local Government in honest and competent hands. Will they turn out on election day and vote, or will they permit the election to go by default? If the respectable and substantial voters of this county will all take the time to vote on election day, Mr. HUCK and Mr. NELSON and their associates can be elected by many thousands of majority. We implore all legal voters to do their duty to themselves and to each other by a full turnout on election day.

One of the constitutional amendments carried at the Ohio election provides for the establishment of an "auxiliary" Supreme Court. In 1860 the Legislature attempted to brush away the mass of technical rubbish that hindered the administration of justice by the adoption of a code simplifying the procedure. But the rubbish having been for the most part carefully collected by the Judges and thrust into the code by judicial legislation, the mischief has grown so intolerable that the extra auxiliary Supreme Court has to be established to dispose of the docket for the past decade or two, in order that the regular Supreme Court may be enabled to decide the law-suits of the present generation. It is a significant illustration of the preposterous nonsense of the system of judicial procedure by which it is almost impossible to have a suit decided upon its merits that already outcry is made against the amendment just adopted because it does not permanently establish the auxiliary Supreme Court, but limits its continuance to three out of every ten years,—so that for all practical purposes for seven years in each decade the Supreme Court of the State will be left clogged and closed to suitors.

BUTLER'S INACCURACIES.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his several speeches in arguing the impossibility of maintaining specie payments, declared that the Bank of England had suspended specie payments on frequent occasions since 1823. To the errors of this statement Mr. SCHURZ called public attention. But Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER, in his carefully-prepared speech recently delivered in New York, repeated the same statements, which, by the way, have been repeated from time to time by all the inflation orators and writers.

In 1797, the Government, being then in debt to the Bank to the extent of the whole capital of the institution, and being engaged in the great Continental wars which prevailed during nearly the whole period of the Napoleonic dynasty, had to borrow money, and therefore, by order of Council, forbid the Bank to pay out any more specie. An increased issue of notes followed. The French wars did not cease until the fall of NAPOLEON in 1815. Immediate steps were taken to resume specie payments, and the date fixed was in May, 1823. The Bank on that day resumed specie payments, and has never suspended such payments to this day, covering a period of over fifty years.

The Bank charter was renewed in 1844, and the new Bank law provided a department of issue in the Bank, which department issued to the Bank all the notes for use. The Bank is allowed bank notes to the amount of fourteen millions of pounds, for which it deposits with the issue department securities, public and private. Beyond this sum the Bank was not authorized to receive bank notes from the issue department except on a deposit of an equal amount of gold. All notes were payable on demand in gold.

In 1847 the Government suspended so much of this act as required the Bank to deposit gold with the issue department for the notes put in circulation beyond the prescribed limit. In 1857 the law was suspended again, and was a third suspended in 1866. These were not suspensions of specie payments, nor were they authority to do so. On the contrary, as the Bank could not increase its issue of notes without placing beyond its control an equal amount of gold, the suspension authorized it to increase the amount of its notes and thus enlarge its discounts, at the same time keeping in the Bank for active use its specie.

The Bank never suspended specie payments. The "suspensions" were simply of the law which restricted its discounts at the very time they were most needed. Now, contrast these facts with BUTLER's bold assertions:

> Between the 7th of September, 1844, the date of the Bank act, and Feb. 4, 1858, the Bank altered her rate of discount fifty-six times, raising it from time to time from 2 to 10 per cent, thus quintupling her price for money with concomitant destruction to all the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country, causing wide-spread ruin and devastation, which must have ended in general bankruptcy save that as early as Oct. 23, 1847, three years after the reorganization of the Bank, she suspended specie payments and issued an incoverttible paper, which afforded instant relief to the business and people of England. Nov. 9, 1857, the Bank of England again suspended specie payments after having ruined the merchants and business of all England in her attempts to sustain herself, and drawing the gold from this country for the same purpose to such an extent as to cause a suspension of specie payments here, with ruin to nearly all the mercantile houses, manufacturers, and bankers of this country. Her efforts to save herself from suspension and to retain her gold were so energetic and persistent that between April, 1857, and January, 1858, she made eleven changes in her rate of discount, and in the year 1858, to retain her specie in her vaults, she changed her rate of interest five times in five weeks. Still again, in November, 1866, in consequence of the war on the Continent of Europe, the Bank of England, after the usual but ineffectual struggle to maintain her gold in her vaults by quadrupling her rates of discount, suspended specie payments. This failure of the Bank of England did not affect the business or finances of the United States, because our currency in 1866 was the greenback, and gold now was merchandise, and we were no longer the money slaves of the Bank of England or our business at her mercy.

How shallow the conclusions which this "statesman" reaches when it is shown that they rest upon pure fiction. It is idle to suppose that Gen. BUTLER could have been so ignorant as not to know the groundlessness of his assertions. The limitation on the Bank circulation compels the Bank in times of stringency to restrict its loans; when this limitation is suspended it reduces the rate of discount by unloosing the specie of the Bank locked up in the issue department. But such a thing as a suspension of specie payments, which Gen. BUTLER properly defines as a "failure," has never been contemplated or authorized, and has never taken place since 1823.

BLACK HILLS ROMANCING.

As an Eldorado the Black Hills country has not proved a success. The only paying thing about it, as near as we can discover, is the price which the Indians had the effrontery to demand for a cession of their rights. There was one other feature which came very near being fabulous, and that was the price which the Government Commissioners offered them. The Indians wanted $70,000,000, and the Commissioners offered $6,000,000; one was a little more out of the way than the other, but not much. The Government might just about as reasonably pay the Indians $70,000,000 for the cession of exclusive privileges granted by the Government, of no value to them, in exchange for other exclusive privileges, as to pay $6,000,000 for this exchange. On the whole, we regard it as fortunate that the Indians were so outrageously exorbitant in their demands; for, if they had come anywhere within the neighborhood of the Commissioners' offer, we fear the barter would have been made, and at least $6,000,000 in money, if not more, would have been thrown away, in addition to the enormous expenses already incurred for exploring. Prof. JENNEY's mature judgment, after a patient and laborious exploration of the territory, is, that the Black Hills are not worth more than $500,000 for purchase outright. That is, an individual or company desiring exclusive privileges for mining might possibly make it pay after purchasing at that rate. The Government Commissioners offered twelve times that amount simply as an inducement for the Indians to move a little further back into a country much better suited to their purposes.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent is probably correct when he says that those who have made the Black Hills a study during the summer have estimated their value—that is, the hills themselves, and not including the fertile valleys around them—at not more than $100,000; and that the price of $6,000,000 could only be fixed on account of the number of hands through which the sum would have to pass before reaching the Indians, and the wear and tear it would suffer from the friction in the contact. Even those who have read the accounts of the exploration printed in THE TRIBUNE and other journals that have given impartial, uncolored, matter-of-fact descriptions, can understand that the acquisition of this territory is not very desirable at any price. It may be wild and romantic, with an occasional oasis in a desert of *mauvaises terres* and ungainly hills. There may be an occasional grand sight, attained at the cost of great physical exertion, that brings its reward only to those of a romantic turn. There may be gold enough there to reward those who are willing to work at ordinary day-laborer's wages. But no trustworthy account has come from the Black Hills that warrants any higher estimate of their advantages. Prof. JENNEY himself says that the country is more valuable for stock-raising than for its minerals; but, as we have abundance of good stock-raising lands nearer the centre of consumption, it is not worth while to spend any trouble, much less any money, upon the Black Hills for that purpose.

There is only one way in which the money already expended by the Government in the exploration of the country, and in treating with the Indians, ever can be made a profitable investment,—and that is, by the practical abandonment of the whole scheme of dislodging the Indians by the payment of any money. There are two courses that may be pursued, viz.: Either to keep out the whites altogether, and leave the Indians to their hills, rocks, and bad grounds, or to let the white men go at their own risk, giving them such protection as is ordinarily furnished in Indian territory. It doesn't make much difference which course is pursued, as there is no mineral wealth or other attraction which will justify the Government in any further expense to acquire the territory.

THE REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commission appointed to investigate the management of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency is interesting. On the principle of saying "nothing but good of the dead," Ex-Secretary DELANO is let off very easily. The report says that he seems to have been innocent and ignorant of fraud. This is a polite way of saying that he was grossly incompetent for the place from which he has happily been driven. A man who could be ignorant of the frauds in contracts which were daily reeking under his very nose must have been obtuse to a frightful degree. But we have no wish to hunt the ex-Secretary now, to lift him out of the home in which he may be honored, and hold him up before the nation that honors him not. Let us adopt the charitable surmise of the members of the Investigating Commission; say, with them, that not a guilty knowledge, but a guilty ignorance, of the frauds marked the ex-Secretary's career.

The part of the report which censures the ex-minister, ex-speculator, and present Commissioner-of-Indian-Affairs SMITH, for want of vigilance, lack of astuteness, and indecision of character, will be read with hearty approval, inasmuch as even SMITH must feel called upon to resign when he has thus been bulletined as utterly unable to fill the office which he now rattles around in. A new Secretary of the Interior, one ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, honest and intelligent, reigns instead of DELANO, and there should be a new Commissioner of Indian Affairs straightway. Let us be charitable again. SMITH may not have been corrupt, but simply stupid. There is a new master; let us have a new man.

Some of Prof. MARSH's charges are sustained and some are not. It seems probable that the Professor has relied unduly, in some cases, upon hearsay-evidence and Indian testimony. But the general results of this scientist's attack upon political knavery are complimentary to him and valuable to the nation. When the attack began the Honorable Secretary of the Interior referred disdainfully to "a Mr. MARSH." Now that the attack is ended, Prof. MARSH can find "a Mr. DELANO" in some Ohio village. The value of the investigation is shown by the fact that the Commission's report ends by urging twenty-five distinct reforms, some of them comprehensive as well as important, in the management of Indian affairs.

MORE MONEY FOR BUSINESS.

It has been already stated in this paper that during the last year ten of the banks of this city had sold the large sum of $418,000,000 of exchange. That is to say, payments of that much money were effected through the agency of bills of exchange drawn by these ten banks upon the banks outside of the city.

We submit this fact to the careful consideration of the gentlemen who insist that more money is needed to meet the requirements of trade. Here was an actual payment made of four hundred and eighteen millions of dollars through the banks of Chicago without the employment of a single dollar of currency. According to the inflationists, it should have required an amount of greenbacks equal to the whole of the present outstanding issue to meet the requirements of the trade of Chicago alone, without leaving a dollar for the other parts of the country!

If this volume of Chicago exchange be multiplied by that issued by the twenty-five hundred of other banks in the United States, some idea may be formed of how comparatively small is the amount of currency required or employed in the cash transactions of the country. This amount of cash payments was made by Chicago to other parts of the country. Other payments, as by checks and by postal orders, probably nearly equaled in amount those made by remittances of currency. The local payments equally show how small a proportion of currency is needed. The bank clearances in this city will average $23,000,000 a week the year through, and the aggregate payments made from person to person in Chicago, through the banks by checks, amounts to nearly twelve hundred millions of dollars a year! And these payments are made without the actual transfer of currency beyond the small item to adjust the balances from day to day. According to the inflationists, to enable the people of Chicago to do their ordinary business,—that is, the payments they have to make in this city and other parts of the country,—would require sixteen hundred millions of dollars of currency, when, in fact, the actual amount of currency which passes in all these transactions will not reach 10 per cent of the whole amount of the payments.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in one of his letters on finance, proposed to supply the country with currency in such an amount that bills of exchange shall be dispensed with, and all payments made in money. The wild character of this proposition but illustrates the whole of Mr. PHILLIPS' teachings on finance. To dispense with bills of exchange and require the business of the country to be done by an actual transfer of currency would require more railroad facilities than are now needed to perform the postal service of the country. If for every bushel of grain or pound of provisions sent from Chicago and sold the money had to be sent here, and for every dollar's worth of goods purchased for Chicago the money had to be sent back, would require that special money-trains should be run over every railroad in the country. At present all this payment is made with the actual transfer of but a small amount of money, and it is done rapidly, safely, and satisfactorily, which could not be the case if the money had to be shipped to and from in every transaction.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Scarcely has the news come to us of STANLEY's remarkable explorations around the great Lake Victoria Nyanza, directly under the burning equator, before almost equally interesting news comes from the frozen Arctic regions, by the return of the little British vessel, the Pandora, which left England three months ago to try to make the Northwest Passage from Baffin's Bay to Behring's Straits, discovered by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN a quarter of a century ago, the attempt to follow which cost him his life. The record of this little vessel, of the dangers which she encountered and the manner in which she escaped them, reads almost like fiction. Although she was constantly among the ice floes and exposed to danger, she met with no mishaps, made her passage with remarkable swiftness, and returned in safety to England. The object of her commander was not to reach the highest possible northern latitude, but to make the Northwest Passage, and this object he would probably have accomplished had he not found his further progress effectually stopped by a solid wall of ice across Bellot Strait, at the very point where MCCLINTOCK, his old commander, was stopped at the time he discovered the FRANKLIN relics. He took the same route as MCCLINTOCK, crossing Melville Bay in safety after leaving Upernavik. Thence he entered Lancaster Sound, visited Beechy Island, where Ross' ill-fated vessel was lost twenty-five years ago, thence sailed through Peel Sound, and kept on to Bellot Strait, where he found the impassable icy barrier which induced him to return to England rather than winter there. Although foiled in his attempt to make the Northwest Passage, he penetrated to the south along the coast of Prince of Wales' Land further than MCCLINTOCK had done, and even reached King William's Land, where no vessel but FRANKLIN's has ever been before. The details of the voyage, therefore, will be looked for with great interest, and may perhaps throw some further light upon the fate of FRANKLIN. The indirect results of the expedition are even more interesting than the direct, since the Captain of the Pandora was successful in finding letters at a spot previously decided upon from the other two English vessels, the Alert and Discovery, which are in quest of the open Polar Sea. The news from them is highly encouraging. The two vessels arrived at the Carey Islands July 27, and then left for Smith's Sound. They left Upensk July 22 and Cape York July 25. The best news from them is that the season was an open one, and that all were well, so that if nothing adverse has overtaken them they are now far on their way to the North Pole. The great Polar mystery, therefore, may yet be solved by these daring English navigators. It is an eloquent tribute to the ambition and courage of the time that, while the explorers of one nation are steadily and perseveringly pushing their way through the eternal snows and ice of the Arctic region to root out the mystery of the Pole, undismayed by the fate of those who have preceded them, an explorer of another nation is just as steadily and perseveringly braving the dangers of the African jungles, the malarious diseases, and unknown savage tribes under the equator, to solve the mystery of the sources of the Nile.

The action of the Bishop of Montreal in warning his constituents not to interfere with the burial of GUIBORD's remains is very commendable, but the additional intimation, that the ground will be cursed as soon as poor GUIBORD's much-abused body is placed in it, is such a childish and empty form of religious spite that it will probably only create a smile of derision. It will make little difference to GUIBORD. He will rest just as quietly in the ground, whether cursed or uncursed. He is beyond all theological hatreds. It will make little difference with GUIBORD's friends, but if it affords the Bishop any satisfaction to curse the clods of the valley which cover him, it is an easy and efficacious way of settling this long and disgraceful wrangle, and hurts no one.

The issue of veracity between Mr. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ and Mr. ANDERSON, touching the circumstances which led to the closing of the School of Natural History on Penikese Island, is still kept open. In a recent letter to the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. AGASSIZ denies that any steps were taken towards the closing of the school without the knowledge of Mr. ANDERSON; or that an attempt was made to lay the latter under permanent and heavy contributions for the support of the school; or that the memory of Prof. AGASSIZ has suffered by the conduct of his coadjutors and successors. Mr. AGASSIZ further states that Mr. ANDERSON had freely offered to give $10,000 per annum for three years to the support of the school, and that he failed to keep his promise. The character of Mr. AGASSIZ is so high that his statements of fact will be generally and immediately accepted as true, nor can it be doubted that he has made all the personal and pecuniary sacrifices on behalf of the school that could reasonably be required of him; but it does seem that the wealthy and liberal men of Boston have been somewhat slow in responding to a proper demand on them, which might easily have been satisfied, and prevented the untimely collapse of the very promising enterprise at Penikese.

Mr. W. W. STORY's interesting series of articles in *Blackwood's Magazine*, entitled "In a Studio," are remarkable for the varied information on literary and art topics which they display, and for the delicate humor which enlivens them. They are republished in *Littell's Living Age*. In a recent number one of the interlocutors bemoans the sad fate of our beautiful ideals which have been shattered, one after the other, by iconoclastic searchers after truth. Thus HELEN has been made an old hag; JUDAS has been vindicated; NERO is absolved from his murders; WILLIAM TELL has been refined into a legendary hero. "Almost no villain is left us except CAIN, and let us grapple to him with hooks of steel. Let no man try to take CAIN from us. What would life be worth without him?"

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society recently sent a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty protesting, in the name of humanity, against the instructions issued to the commanders of British ships in regard to the reception of foreign slaves on ship board. In acknowledging the receipt of the memorial the Secretary of the Admiralty curiously enough remarked: "My Lords desire me to inform you that a copy of your memorial has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." Now the question arises, Is the Secretary of State's office responsible for the obnoxious order? If so, it has a heavy burden to carry. The blunders of the Admiralty have been the most serious and costly that have been charged against the Government of Mr. DISRAELI. It directed the PLIMSOLL affair; its servants were responsible for the partial and unsatisfactory investigation of the Vanguard disaster; and if it shall escape blame in the future for the barbarous order concerning fugitive slaves it will be more fortunate than it has been hitherto.

Springfield, Vt., says claim to the possession of a successful co-operative factory. It is owned by the persons who work in it. All of them live in one large house. Men are required to save one-fourth of their wages and women one-sixth. These savings are invested in capital stock. A Board of Directors fixes the wages of each member. Any one can withdraw at any time, and can sell his stock at par to the society by giving six months' notice. The experiment is only a year old, but it has thus far been very successful. The company began work with five members; it now has forty-five. Its sales—of toys and house-furnishing goods—amount to $3,000 a month, and its capital is increasing at the rate of $5,000 a year. We trust the Association can give as favorable an account of itself two and ten years hence. Too many such organizations have thriven for a twelve-month or so and then collapsed, to make the experience of a year conclusive. Even "Brook Farm" flourished for a while.

The election excitement having subsided, the Cincinnati authorities are providing against a relapse of their town into its wonted dullness. The jackass that kicked the lion to death has departed this life, and the escaped tigress which the shooting-club chased through the impenetrable jungle surrounding that burg has been slain, but the Zoological Gardens are still counted upon to furnish the thrilling sensation which shall keep the Cincinnatians from falling asleep at midday. They announce, therefore, with becoming pride, that the alligator, reported to have escaped to ravage the adjacent regions, has in fact only sought retirement in the muddy depths of the park lake, from whence he is to be fished out; the baboon that shinned through over-much tobacco-chewing is to be reformed; the other baboons are recovering from the epizootic; and the stuffed donkey (is it from the *Enquirer's* collection) is promised at an early day. Exciting times may be expected at Cincinnati.

"The blood-drinkers of Gotham" are written of in an entertaining letter by the New York correspondent of a Cincinnati paper. All that the letter lacks to make it thoroughly good is indisputable evidence of the correspondent's veracity. Blood-drinking has gone out of fashion. It is hard to believe, as the correspondent alleges, that the slaughter-houses on East Forty-seventh street are frequented by bevies of beauties, or that it is a common thing to see fifteen persons at once holding their silver cups for draughts of warm blood. If this is not a fancy sketch, the fashionable people of New York are in sad want of sound medical advice. The human stomach is not so constituted that it can digest warm blood by the pound; and the patient who resorts to such treatment for the cure of one complaint is likely to sow the seeds of another much more serious and painful.

The Hartford *Courant*, edited by Gov. JOE HAWLEY, makes this survey of the results:

> The Ohio election has very thoroughly cleared the field of available Democratic candidates for the Presidency. According to the present outlook, the chances of Senator BAYARD are better than those of any other man, unless, indeed, the Democracy, imitating their tactics of 1872, should decide to nominate Gen. GRANT or ROSCOE CONKLING. Gov. TILDEN's chances are hardly worth mentioning, although he is an estimable gentleman, and (since acquiring immense wealth as a successful railroad lobbyist and general jobber) has become an active reformer. But Gov. TILDEN is ruled out of the Presidential race by locality. New York nominated MCCLELLAN in 1864, and the Democratic candidates in 1868 and 1872 were from the same State. It is not within the range of probabilities that the prize will again be surrendered to the New York Ring. But, after all, Senator BAYARD is a stronger man than TILDEN, and has a more honorable record.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, having been thwarted in its effort to secure the Republican nomination of Governor for CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, is now indirectly encouraging Republicans to bolt RICE and vote for ADAMS as an independent candidate, in order to bring him out prominently as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. We do not exactly see how giving Massachusetts to the Democracy—which would be the result of the *Republican's* plan—is going to help Mr. ADAMS in securing a Republican nomination for the Presidency.

The farmers of the grasshoppered districts of Nebraska and Missouri have been rewarded for the plucky fashion with which even in the middle of July they set about replanting their corn. The crops in these districts in each of the States were never better than now, both in yield and in quality, and it is noteworthy that the premium corn in Nebraska this year was grown in Johnson County (which suffered most severely from the 'hoppers), and from the replanting which their havoc necessitated.

The Southern Democratic press, with one accord, rejoiced with the exceeding gladness which attends demonstration of the you-are-another argument when the Ku-Klux outlawry in Williamson County disgraced this State. But we fail to discover in the columns of our Southern exchanges any outbreakings of rejoicing over the fact that two of the Illinois Ku-Klux have already been convicted by due process of law, and that the rest of them are evidently on the road to the gallows.

Private DALZELL, the accomplished literary bore, has actually been elected to the Ohio Legislature. His majority in Noble County was 192, Gov. HAYES' being but 67. In Caldwell, his native town, the Private had 24 majority and Gov. ALLEN had a majority of 1. The election of the Private is the one thing not needful; the fly in the ointment; the ounce of sour in the pound of sweet. But it is all sweet to him.

The appeal of the Fourth Ward anti-Tammany Democrats to the Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY to lay aside his well-known reluctance and consent to be the workingmen's candidate for the State Senate, was all in vain. The Hon. JOHN will stick to his faro, but sends a letter of declination full of virtuous denunciation of Tammany dishonesty.

The fact that there was a temperance ticket in the field failed to divert Republican votes in Iowa under the delusion that there was any temperance issue involved in the canvass. The result was that Chaplain LOZIER, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, received, so far as heard from, but 112 votes.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the "unbroken Catholic vote," which the Catholic *Telegraph* pledged the Ohio Democracy in return for the GHOSAN bill, wasn't delivered according to contract. A number of Catholic Germans in Cincinnati could not be persuaded, even by the Pope's big toe, to vote for ALLEN and inflation.

The only German papers in the country that took to the rag-baby were the St. Louis *Amerika* and the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*,—neither of them, it may be added, possessing respectable circulation nor influence.

Judge KELLEY has arrived at Washington, and is reported to have declared that "the rag-baby is not by any means dead, as the people of the country will find out before the winter is over."

HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, tells a New York interviewer that the result in Ohio makes HAYES a formidable candidate for the Presidency.

The Indian tour of the Prince of Wales seems to have been arranged with an eye to business. The expenses, including the presents to the Indian magnates, the minstrel troupe organized among his retinue, and the gift steam fire-engine, are all paid out of the Government exchequer. But the gifts received in return are to become the private property of this Highness.

The result in Ohio was the triumph of the uncle, Gov. ALLEN, and the nephew, Senator THURMAN. Each went into the canvass determined to kill off the other as a Presidential candidate in 1876. Somehow they both succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations.

One hundred thousand majority is what the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Democratic) thinks HAYES ought to have received in Ohio.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL VITELLESCHI.

The cable a day or two since brought the intelligence of the death of the Italian Cardinal VITELLESCHI. Ordinarily the death of an Italian Cardinal would create but a slight ripple in passing events, as most of the ability in the College of Cardinals is possessed by those outside of Italy, but the history of Cardinal VITELLESCHI is of more than ordinary interest, as he was the most liberal of all the Italian Cardinals. At the commencement of the present Pontificate he was at the head of a society of secular clergy, which issued the first liberal ecclesiastical journal ever printed in Italy. Even during the recent Vatican Council the dogma of infallibility was discussed adversely in his own palace, and his official opinion was pronounced conditionally. Notwithstanding this action, and the fact that he could not be considered an Ultramontane, he retained his position by virtue of his high social standing and influence among the best educated of the Church dignitaries. He was more than once, however, reminded of his lack of complete loyalty. He was removed from the government of the Hospital of the Santo Spirito. When he was named Nuncio to Naples, King FERDINANDO declined to receive him. The Pope then conferred upon him the Archbishopric of Osimo and Cingoli, but powerful influences combined against him and prevented him from entering the office. Last year he received an intimation to resign his office of Secretary to the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, owing to the absconding and defalcation of the Cashier of the Chapter of the Basilica of St. Peter's, the blame for which was attributed to his negligence. He was saved, however, by Cardinal BONAPARTE, who convinced the Pope that VITELLESCHI was not responsible. The liberal element among the Italian clergy, which is very small, have met with a serious loss in his death.

PERSONAL.

Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Whittier's Christmas poem is called "Maud Martin."

Daniel H. Brush, U. S. A., is quartered at the Sherman.

Elisha Smith, Liverpool, Eng., is stopping at the Pacific.

Lord Granville says Mr. Gladstone has a fine musical voice.

David Swing is an old friend and classmate of Whitelaw Reid.

The Hon. Francis Skiddy, of New York, is a guest at the Pacific.

Motley, the historian, and Miss Motley sailed for Europe Friday.

Prince Franz Frederick, of Wittgenstein, Germany, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. George Brook, of Cincinnati, is a late arrival at the Tremont.

Dexter's engagement on the New York *Ledger* is not considered a success.

The Prince of Wales has taken a theatrical manager on board the Serapis.

The Hon. M. M. Jackson, of Madison, United States Consul at Halifax, is a guest at the Sherman.

That is a practical, not a pretty, saying attributed to Miss Anthony: "Babies are the coupons of the bonds of matrimony."

Josh Billings' Alminax have brought him $30,000 to the publishers in a few years, though the price for a single number is but 25 cents.

Richard Grant White is highly esteemed in England both as a Shakspearean scholar and as a master of English style. He is now visiting friends in the old country.

Gen. Sherman, not to be outdone by Mr. Colfax, who acted as judge at a baby-show, has served with distinguished credit as judge at a horse-race. Honors are even.

The history of comic journalism in America is excellently epitomized by J. Sanders Matthews in the epigram: "American *Punches* are like American cocktails, made but to be destroyed."

The breakfast to Lord Houghton at the New York Century Club last Sa

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tened him; that he was

minister shot dead by the Duke; and that all the witnesses to the horrible affair have suddenly disappeared.

Willy Winter, the dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*, was entertained by the Athenian Club of Boston at lunch Friday. Mr. George Honey and Mr. Owen Marlowe, favorite actors of Boston, the former of whom made his first appearance in America this season, were guests of the occasion.

Peter Cooper is a tough old knot for a man born in 1791. He sat out all the company at the New York Board of Trade dinner, Wednesday, and went home in the early hours of the morning. Thursday night he sat out Butler's long speech, which was a tougher job, and equal to two full nights of ordinary vigilance.

The Prince of Wales took his departure for his Indian tour from Brindisi, the ancient Brundusium, which Horace visited with Maecenas when the Convention was held there between the supporters of Antony and Augustus:

Brundusium longæ finis chartæque viæque.

It has now become the beginning, not the end, of a long journey and a long bill.

There are to be two organs in the Brooklyn Rink when Moody and Sankey begin next Sunday, one of which is to be in charge of Mr. Sankey. A chorus of 200 voices is to be selected from the churches. Mr. Sankey has asked that none but Christians be put into the choir, as they can more fervently sing the songs. It is estimated that the Rink will hold 6,500 or 7,000 persons.

Moncure D. Conway did not make a great hit as a lecturer in Boston. The *Globe* says: "The lecturer hardly succeeded in holding the attention of his audience as well as might have been expected. About half his listeners gathered up their garments and silently stole away while the speaker continued his somewhat disconnected criticisms of London, and the habits, Government, and traditions of England generally."

It is not exactly true, as stated in yesterday's paper, that the principal character in Judge Conrad's play "boards" in the Coliseum; he "broods" there. This explanation is due to the worthy compositor, now deceased, who accomplished this brutal libel upon the dead, and to the gentlemanly proprietors of the Coliseum. The free-lunch system, we have been assured, does not prevail in that admirable and justly-famous institution.

The New England papers were terribly sold by the Chicago *Journal's* version of Mr. Carlyle's insulting letter to Harvard. They could hardly believe it possible that the Sage of Chelsea would so insult the ancient seat of learning; yet, as the Hartford *Courant* plaintively observed, the letter read as if it were genuine. For the sake of the snobbishness at Fair 'Arvard we could almost wish that Mr. Carlyle really had written such a letter.

The opening chapters of Bret Harte's story in *Scribner's Monthly* are highly spoken of by such good authorities as Mr. Halstead and Mr. Reid. The description of the snow-storm on the first page is generally conceded to be one of the finest things Mr. Harte has ever done; but the picture, on the whole, is too intense and sombre for comfortable reading. It is seldom that Mr. Harte makes such heavy demands on the sensibilities of his readers without offering some temporary relief by a relaxation of his lines.

Boston fashionables have invented the diagonal waltz, which is said to have unusual mathematical beauties. The stage directions are: Begin at the top of the last line forming the letter W, and complete the letter without turning your partner; back and advance diagonally at an angle of about 45 degrees. Meanwhile, hug your partner as closely as she will permit, and project your elbow at an acute angle into the stomach of any awkward fellow or anxious mamma who seeks to interfere. The diagonal waltz offers a rare opportunity for a short cut into the affections of any susceptible young woman.

While a San Francisco undertaker was drawing his tape-line over the corpse of a Chinese woman, he was surprised to see her roll her eyes up at him. The surrounding friends showed no surprise, but simply said, "She be deadee by 12 o'clock." The official advised them not to appoint the hour until after "she be deadee." Except in cases of wealthy Chinamen, who can afford the expense of a funeral spread of varnished hog and other Orientalisms, the Chinese almost invariably hurry off their dead before they are fairly cold.—*New York World.*

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and James Russell Lowell, are sons of ministers. By the way, Emerson of all men has recently submitted to a newspaper interview, and has related his experience of a visit to Carlyle. He was very favorably received, though he went to the home of the Sage of Chelsea unattended and unannounced. Carlyle is a pantheist on the worst side as Emerson is on the transcendental side, but they found common grounds of sympathy, and had an entirely amicable discussion—

Of Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate
Fixed fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute;
And found no end, in wond'ring mazes lost.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Co., Henry Fulton, New York; F. M. Souts, Milwaukee; J. W. Hepburn, Rockford; Charles Rumford, New York; F. H. Prouson, Detroit; Thomas F. Keating, Pittsburg; C. S. Neat, Hartford; W. H. Burnett, Washington; E. Chapman, Boston; R. H. Morton, Washington; Z. L. Taylor, Odell, Ill.; H. E. Bevton, St. Paul.... *Tremont House*—Russel Sage and A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; George F. Winter, St. Paul; D. F. Clark, New York; Josiah Gates, Lowell, Mass.; D. C. Kellogg, Grand Rapids; J. W. Stewart, Lyons, Ia.; H. H. Hand, Hamilton, Ont.; Charles Alexander, Denver; A. Miller, Jersey City; H. D. Dement, Dixon; J. C. Young, Clinton, Ia.... *Grand Pacific*—William A. Gebbitt, Michigan; A. Wright, St. Louis; F. D. Hughes, New York; James W. Myers, Toledo; William Goodnough, Georgia; A. L. Karr, St. Joe, Mo.; William Van Name, Muscatine; Frank M. Green, Washington; D. S. Gray and F. R. Kingsbury, Columbus; G. B. Edwards and J. T. Dennison, Pittsburg; N. Stevens, St. Louis; W. S. Speirs, M. W. Goss, and E. S. Easton, Peoria.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. J. M. Bailey, Freeport, Ill.; Col. H. J. Colwell, Negaunee, Mich.; A. P. Heal, St. Paul; S. W. Parks, Quincy; Col. W. H. Souther, New York; William B. Hooper, Baltimore; H. M. Smith, Westfield, Mass.; the Hon. A. H. Booth, Mansfield, O.; Maitland Porter, Cleveland; Col. R. H. Wilson, Sterling, Ill.; the Hon. B. S. Colwell, New York.... *Gardner House*—W. C. Dodge and H. S. Munson, Pittsburg; William J. Fort, Lacon; John Field and wife, Arlington; Mrs. Kelley and son, Washington; A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMPHION QUARTETTE CONCERT.

The new quartette organization recently formed in this city, styled the "Amphion" (Mrs. W. E. Foote, soprano; Miss Clara E. Munger, alto; Mr. W. H. Stanley, tenor; and Mr. E. C. Hale, bass), gave its first concert last evening to a small audience at McCormick's Hall; and was assisted by Miss Ada L. Hosmer (piano) and Mr. Heman Allen (violin). As a quartette, the combination promises well; as soloists, however, the promise is hardly so ample, although it is only fair to give them the allowance of a partly filled hall and of very hard and bad accompaniments. The quartette needs much practice yet and more care as to the balance of voices before it can attain to very great results. We can see no reason, however, why it should not in time do some excellent work, as the individual voices are of good quality, if it does not make the mistake of accepting popular applause as an indication that any further study is unnecessary. Mr. Stanley, who seems to have the quartette, musically at least, under his wing, is an enthusiastic, impulsive singer who is apt to let his impulses run away with him, in which case he does the most of the singing, which is not at all conducive to balance. The soprano has a pleasant voice of large range; the alto a voice of good quality, badly used; and the bass developed a very excellent and rich quality of tone. Out of this material, with careful study and practice, a good quartette ought to be made, and to tour-part singing the Amphion ought to confine itself, leaving the solo and concerted business alone for the present at least. Miss Hosmer made her debut as a pianist, and we are pleased to record also that she made a success. She is a very easy and graceful player, handles the piano elegantly, has a clear crisp touch, and excellent technique. We are glad that so accomplished a player has decided to remain here and devote herself to teaching, and all hope that she will have an opportunity to be heard upon some more ambitious occasion. Mr. Allen played Dr. Beriot's "Air Montagnard" very neatly and expressively. We understand that it is the intention of the "Amphion" to travel and give concerts throughout the West this winter.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Senator Chandler Assumes the Portfolio of the Interior Department.

A Few Figures Showing the Workings of the New Revenue Law.

How the Distillers Managed Matters to Escape the Increased Tax.

And How the Tobacco Men Successfully Played the Same Game.

The Late Increase in Revenue Receipts Due to Bristow's Vigorous Policy.

Contractor McCann Indignantly Denies the Sioux Commissioners' Statement.

DELANO'S SUCCESSOR.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, in response to a personal invitation of the President, called at the White House this morning at 10 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock, in the President's room, he took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior. He will to-morrow enter upon his new duties, and does not expect to leave the Department except for sufficient time to bring his family from Michigan. Chandler last night, in denying that he had been tendered the office, said that which was strictly true. The President, it is understood, did telegraph to Chandler from Chicago, requesting the latter to meet him at Pittsburg, which he did. But Chandler still insists that the President spoke no word to him upon the subject until this morning. Chandler is not so young a politician, however, that he could not

TAKE A HINT,

and it is well understood that he has been considering such an invitation possible since Saturday last. The President did not send the telegram from Chicago to Chandler until after it had been definitely settled that J. Russel Jones would not accept the office. There seems to be no secret of the fact that the Cabinet position was first offered to Jones, and then to ex-Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania. Jones is understood to have declined it because he prefers his present position as Collector of the Port of Chicago, because he has no ambition for the Secretaryship, and because he does not care to live in Washington on the salary of a Cabinet officer. It was hourly expected here during the presence of the President in Chicago that a telegram would be received directing that the name of J. Russell Jones be inserted in the blank commission prepared here. It appears that Jones formally declined the office while the President was at Chicago. It is understood that the President had then offered it to him for a second time. Scott, of Pennsylvania, is believed to have declined it because

HIS PROSPECTS WERE BETTER

as attorney for the Pennsylvania Central Company at a salary of $15,000 annually. The search for a suitable man in Pennsylvania resulted in the rumored selection of Coleman, who it one time seemed certain would be appointed. It is now more than probable that the position was never tendered him, which is also true of Wayne MacVeagh. Ex-Congressman Glennie W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, was at one time strongly urged for this place, and came here for that purpose, but the Pennsylvanians were not able to unite upon a man fitted for the office and suited for the place, so that State lost another opportunity for a Cabinet position, and old Simon Cameron is unhappy. The President does not seem to have thought of offering the place to Chandler until after the recent Palmer-House banquet at Chicago.

OPINIONS ARE DIVIDED

as to the wisdom of Chandler's appointment, but all agree that he is honest, and on all sides attention is directed to the fact that his name has never been connected with any of the jobs before Congress. Gen. Cowen, who is also an intimate personal friend of Chandler, is likely to be continued as Assistant Secretary. The very important office of Solicitor of the Interior Department is vacant, and it is expected that a lawyer of eminence will be asked to accept that position, as the new Secretary is not himself a lawyer. A competent adviser will be necessary, as the Secretary of the Interior is required to decide intricate questions of land, mining, patent, pension, and corporation law. An appeal lies to him from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, of Pensions, and of the General Land-Office, and at such times the Secretary of the Interior sits as judge. There is a vast amount of business accumulated for the action of the new Secretary. Indeed, the entire Department is clogged, as it has been practically without a head throughout the summer. Pension-certificates and land-patents by the hundreds await signature.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

HOW THE NEW TAX LAW WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Treasury officials are positive that the effects of the new Tax law of March 3, 1875, will not be appreciable for some months to come. They claim that the Government has not yet received the full tax of 90 cents per gallon upon any considerable quantities of whisky. Two months before the act passed the distilleries were operated to their utmost capacity, and immense quantities were bonded to escape the increased tax. The change in the bill after it was introduced in the House, by which an additional tax of 15 cents per gallon was imposed upon all whisky in bond, resulted in large withdrawals from bond. In February last, upon some days, the withdrawals reached nearly a million gallons, and the total receipts for that month

RAN UP TO $12,604,459,

which is ever $4,500,000 in excess of the receipts for the same month of the preceding year. The result was that, while large quantities of spirits were withdrawn from bond and thrown upon the market, the place of that withdrawn was filled by new whisky, thus doubly providing for overstocking the market with spirits on which the old rate of tax could only be assessed and collected. The February receipts show very plainly that an immense quantity of spirits was thus placed on the market, and the receipts of the Treasury Department show that, on March 3, when the act became effective, there were in bond 7,988,666 gallons of whisky, upon which the additional tax of 20 cents per gallon could not be imposed, thus establishing the fact that every means possible was employed to

ANTICIPATE THE INCREASED TAX.

Before the passage of the bill the provision taxing whisky in bond was stricken out, and all whisky produced prior to the passage of the act made exempt.

This is also true of tobacco. It became known to manufacturers that an additional tax would be imposed on manufactured tobacco and cigars, and the enormous increase in the receipts for tobacco and cigar stamps in February to $4,804,-256, from $2,643,935 in February, 1874, shows to what extent these manufacturers provided against paying the increased tax. The receipts in February last from this source were but a few thousand dollars short of the aggregate receipts from the same source for the two preceding months. Those who think that there should have been an increase of several million dollars during the four months ending June 30 last will be surprised to learn that compared with the same months of 1874

THERE WAS A FALLING OFF

for that period of over $1,500,000; but if they will go back one month and include February in their comparison, the exhibit will not appear so bad, the excess for the five months of 1875 being $9,924,989.

The receipts from internal revenue for the three months ending Sept. 30, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year, show an increase over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year of $1,780,356. This increase may legitimately be attributed to the vigorous means adopted by Secretary Bristow for an honest collection of revenue, rather than to the increased rates of March 3. Of the stock in bond on March 3, 1875, there have been withdrawn up to Oct. 1, 5,117,000 gallons, leaving yet on hand to be withdrawn under the old rate of 70 cents per gallon, 43,000,000. Since March last, the average number of gallons of whisky withdrawn monthly, upon which the former rate of 70 cents was paid, was 731,000 gallons.

McCANN.

HE DON'T PROPOSE TO HAVE IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—D. J. McCann, of Omaha, whom the Red Cloud report so severely assails, does not propose to be made head villain or scapegoat. He arrived here this morning, and has begun to prepare an answer to the statement of the Commissioners. If McCann does what he says he can, he will prove that the Commissioners have been even more careless than they charge Prof. Marsh to have been in the presentation of his evidence. McCann proposes to prove by the official record that the three vital charges against him are false. As to one, he proposes to

SHOW BY THE RECORDED CONTRACT

at the Treasury Department that one of the frauds charged to him was perpetrated at all, under a contract with an entirely different contractor, and at a different Agency from that at which McCann was engaged. This contract, which ought to explain itself, was never examined by the Commissioners, and is not found in their report. McCann, as to this point, will be able to prove that the Commission has adopted hearsay for evidence as well as Prof. Marsh, and that their hearsay is not sustained by the record. As to the other points, McCann's defense is not so plain.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The Centennial authorities are having trouble with the medal authorized by Congress. The Director of the Mint was directed by Congress to prepare for the Finance Board of the Centennial medals for public sale. The design of the medals prepared is not attractive. Some French speculators have made a much more attractive medal, which they have arranged to import and sell at lower rates than our own medals. The Centennial people are here, not to improve their medal, but to ascertain whether the Frenchmen are not violating the mint laws.

WESTERN INSURANCE CASES.

Judge Van Buren, Mr. Thompson, and a number of Chicago lawyers, are here to argue the great Western insurance cases before the United States Supreme Court. The cases cannot be heard until after the argument in the great Osage land cases, which will occupy most of this week.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—William H. Crane and Albert G. Elder, in the Fifth Illinois District; Charles E. Mcdillan, in the Sixth Kentucky; Early Rice, in the Ninth Ohio. Gauger—Henry A. Howard, in the Fifth Illinois District.

ARREST OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK.

John H. Nichols, a clerk in the City Post-Office, has been arrested on a charge of purloining letters.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

Engine Company No. 4 answered a still alarm last evening caused by a fire in the two-story building No. 832 North avenue, owned by Henry Doehler and occupied by Albert Euger as a blacksmith shop. Loss on building, $30; fully insured.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 answered a still alarm at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 384 Twenty-second street, owned and occupied by John Maher. Damage, $75; fully insured. The fire was caused by an overheated stove-pipe.

AT CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—The *Gazette's* Charlestown (W. Va.) special says a fire to-night, commencing in Dan Gridges' restaurant, on Capitol street, burned from the Cotton Opera-House to Virginia street, destroying seven storehouses. The Opera-House and *Courier* building barely escaped. The loss on buildings is estimated at $10,000. Very little insurance. Loss on stock considerable, more than on the buildings, but the amount is not known.

AT SOMONAUK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 19.—A fire occurred at Somonauk, a village a few miles north of Ottawa, to-day. It broke out at 3 o'clock a. m. in Hoxie's Block, and destroyed it. The block contained Wright's hardware store, Ward's groceries and provisions, Meyer's do., Kellog's millinery, and Thompson's photograph gallery. Loss not reported.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 19.—Rogers' Block narrowly escaped destruction by fire this afternoon. The fire was discovered in the roof, and, but for the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, the entire block, including the Post-Office, would have been burned. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

AT ANDERSON, TEX.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 19.—A fire at Anderson, Tex., this morning destroyed fourteen stores and dwellings. The Odd-Fellows' Hall and furniture, Wilson & Howell's store, two warehouses, the Post-Office and a valuable mail matter were burned. Losses estimated at $40,-000. Partially insured.

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 19.—The brewery of John Wichmann & Co., valued at $35,000, burned to-night. The fire originated in the kiln-room. An employe sleeping in the brewery narrowly escaped. Insured for $9,000.

AT ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—Uri Lamprey's residence and furniture were damaged by fire, water, and firemen last night to the amount of $8,000. Fully insured.

AT ANTWERP, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 19.—This morning the Antwerp flour-mills, at Antwerp, O., were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT ORANGEVILLE, CAN.

TORONTO, Can., Oct. 19.—Eight stores in Orangeville were burned yesterday. The loss is $30,000.

AT FAIRVIEW, IDAHO.

San Francisco Chronicle.

SILVER CITY, Idaho, Oct. 11.—The most terrible calamity that ever occurred in this county took place at Fairview, on War Eagle Mountain, this morning. The fire fiend did the work, and the principal portion of the town is in ashes—a heap of blackened, burning, and smoldering ruins. There are various rumors afloat in relation to the origin of the fire, but it seems to be a tolerably well-settled fact that it started in Peter Owens' saloon, near the lower end of Main street, on the south side. All efforts to check the flames were unavailing, and in the course of half an hour every building from Bovle's store to Sommer Camp's saloon, on both sides of the street, was consumed. The estimated losses of some of the parties are as follows: William Hardiman, $25,000; Tom Kitle, $15,-000; Peter Owens, $10,000; L. B. Rinehart, $12,000; W. V. Williams, $6,000; David Dorsey, $10,000; A. McCauley, $2,500; Ed Borman, $2,500; Da Ranay, $4,000; Miners' Union, $2,500; Constantine, $500. The other losses cannot yet be estimated, but the total destruction of property will not fall much short of $100,000. The only two stores that escaped were those of John T. Boyle and Brown & Herman, but they, too, carried out their merchandise, much of which is damaged and some of it missing. Together with the miners who occupied the boarding and lodging-houses, there must be in the neighborhood of 400 people houseless and homeless, among whom are several families. The calamity does not appear to have disheartened the people as much as might be imagined, as many of them will rebuild as soon as they can obtain lumber. The town consisted entirely of wooden buildings.

STOREY-EARLY-WILKIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 19.—Last night Wilbur F. Storey sent his right-bower, Evans A. Wilkie, and a lawyer named Drew, to this city. They are now making preparations to defend the coming suit. Wilkie informed your correspondent that the *Times* would continue silent until after the trial. The rumor of Flynn's confession, current in this city yesterday, made the worthy pair rather shaky on their arrival, but, upon seeing their co-laborer, they became reassured. THE TRIBUNE to-day showed that no real confession had been made.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGOS—ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—The ninth game between the Athletics and Chicagos was played this afternoon. The weather was cold and cloudy, and the attendance exceedingly slim. Richmond superseded Craver at second, and Rocas played right field instead of Bechtel, for the Athletics. Clapp, formerly of the Athletics, umpired. The Athletics were the favorites at $100 to $30. The game was brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion after the Chicagos had completed their half of the ninth inning, the score being a tie at 1 each, the umpire then calling the game against the Athletics' protest on account of a slight drizzling rain that fell, there being plenty of time after it had ceased to finish the game. Errors of Devlin and Force gave each nine their solitary run, the Athletics making four clean hits to their opponents' three.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicagos	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Athletics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

BOSTONS—HARTFORDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Base-ball: Bostons, 7; Hartfords, 3.

THE TURF.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—The Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, for the Pimlico purse, began to-day. The weather was cloudy but bracing, the track in fine condition, and the attendance fair. The first race, a three-quarters of a mile dash for a purse of $300, for maidens of all ages, was won by Lizzie R., Springler second, O'Neal third, Gray-Leg fourth, followed by Evelyn, Carter, Jest, Arstrel, Violet, Alecto, and Paladin, as named. Time—1:20.

The second race, Dixie stakes, was won by Tom Ochiltree, Viator second, Joe Carns third. Time—3:42¾.

The third race, Central stakes, 1 mile, was won by Carl, Parole second, Davis Chief third. Time—1:49½.

The fourth race, 2-mile heats for all ages, was won by Kadi in 3:35½ and 3:46½. Big Sandy second. Piccolo third, Hoosier distanced in the second heat.

TENNESSEE SPORTSMEN.

STATE ASSOCIATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19.—The meeting of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, to begin on the 25th inst., and continue during the week, promises to be well attended, as $3,500 has been offered for trap-shooting, $1,300 in cash, and $400 and $500 in plate for field-trials, and $500 in plate for best show of field dogs. Several fine kennels from the Eastern States have already arrived, and the West will be well represented.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

IOWA MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 19.—The Grand Commandery, Grand Council, and Grand Chapter of Iowa Masons met in annual conclave, council, and convocation here to-day. The Grand Commandery met this forenoon and was opened in due form by Right Eminent Grand Commander E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque. Nineteen Commanderies were represented. In his annual address the Grand Commander had the following to say concerning the condition of the Order: "Considerable correspondence with the craft and occasional interviews with members of Commanderies have given somewhat accurate information as to the condition of Templarism in Iowa. I am glad to be able to announce that, while the year has been uneventful, the Subordinates have been reasonably prosperous so far as concerns the ingathering of members, and have been generally harmonious. No grievances have come to the knowledge of the Grand Commander. If such have arisen, the frates have washed their dirty linen at home, and thus have done a wise act." The reports of the Treasurer and Recorder were then read and the standing committees appointed. A resolution to the effect that the 40-mile rule be stricken from the statutes was introduced, discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The Grand Council met this afternoon. The following Grand Officers were elected and installed: Most Puissant Grand Master, R. F. Bower; Thrice Illustrious Grand Master, P. C. Daum; Right Illustrious Grand Master, Fred Getchell; Grand Treasurer, Z. C. Luz; Grand Recorder, W. B. Langridge. The appointed officers were announced as follows: Deputy Grand Master, J. S. Allen; Grand Captain of the Guard, C. H. Phelps; Grand Chapiain, D. B. Shelley; Grand Steward, D. Y. Collins; Grand Sentinel, Theo. Schremer.

KENTUCKY MASONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons convened in the Masonic Temple on Monday evening, Grand High Priest Joseph P. Force in the Oriental Chair, presiding, it being the fifty-ninth annual communication. The other officers elected were as follows: James A. Beattie, of Louisville, Grand High Priest; James W. Staton, of Brooksville, Deputy Grand High Priest; James B. Blue, of Morganfield, Grand King; G. D. Buckner, Lexington, Grand Scribe; Albert G. Hedges, of Louisville, Grand Treasurer. For Grand Secretary, Joseph H. Branham, of Owensboro.

The Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Kentucky is now in session in the Masonic Temple, this city. This is the seventy-sixth annual session, and has opened with an attendance of 500, Most Worshipful Henry Bestwick presiding, and all the other officers present.

A committee of five, consisting of G. D. Buckner, D. W. Smith, the Rev. H. M. Henderson, Dr. A. D. Walker, and D. Wickliffe, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the grief of the Masonic Brotherhood at the death of eminent brother John C. Breckinridge, Past Grand Orator. A memorial report upon the late Grand Secretary, S. N. McCorkle, was adopted by a rising vote.

This afternoon members of the Grand Lodge, and also those of city bodies, including numerous Knights Templar, Knights Kadosh, and citizens, formed in a funeral cortege, marched to the cemetery, and there buried the remains of the late Grand Secretary, N. S. McCorkle, with Masonic honors. Thousands participated. The streets along the line of march were thronged with people to witness the procession.

MASONRY IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The twentieth annual Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Indiana met here to-day, with all the grand officers present. Thirty-one out of the forty Councils are represented. M. P. G. M. Lucien G. Foote's report shows that three Councils have been organized during the year. He has received no official notice of any action looking to the formation of a General Grand Council. The Cryptic degrees are shown to have increased in numbers and in popularity. The proposition to make them prerequisite to the Orders of Knighthood is decided adversely. The report of the financial officers show the receipts for the year to have been $2,335.72; disbursements, $1,088.43; balance, $1,267.29. The following grand officers were elected: David McDonald, Plymouth, T. P. Grand Master; Samuel R. Richardson, of Logansport, D. P. Grand Master; Charles H. Butterfield, of Evansville, Grand Thrice Illustrious Master; Albert P. Charles, of Seymour, G. P. C. of the Work; Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, Grand Treasurer; John M. Bromwell, of Indianapolis, Grand Recorder. The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Grand Council be amended in Sec. 1, Art. VI., and wherever else will be appropriate, so that the title of its principal officers shall be as follows: Illustrious Grand Master, Deputy Illustrious Grand Master, and Illustrious Master.

OHIO MASONS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 19.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio met here to-day, about 500 lodges being represented. Twelve lodges were organized during the year. A resolution was adopted in honor of the memory of the late Grand Master McCorkle, of Kentucky. After appointing standing committees and transacting routine business, a recess was taken until to-morrow.

SECURE AND PROFITABLE.

Investments Which Have Proved Altogether Desirable.

Certificates that Have Won the Esteem of Holders Everywhere.

In his plan of investment certificate, which it shall be THE TRIBUNE'S pleasure to describe, Mr. Sydney Myers, Manager of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, has secured a form of investment profitable and convenient to the bank as well as to its depositor, and one which receives the warm commendation of so thoughtful and influential a publication as the *Safeguard*, of New York, one of whose editors is Emerson W. Keyes, for many years Deputy Inspector of Banks in New York. This authoritative indorsement, together with the well-established character of Mr. Myers as a financier, authorizes an investigation into the plan.

What is described as an investment department is opened in the bank named. The depositor therein receives, instead of a book-credit, a

CERTIFICATE OF INVESTMENT,

resembling a United States bond, and it may be registered if desired. It is issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, all bearing interest of 7 3-10 per cent, payable quarterly,—that is, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November. For each $100,000 of such certificates issued by the bank there is transferred to a Trustee some $100,000 of mortgages owned by the bank, upon property worth not less than three times that amount. The security, absolute at that, is, therefore,

$3 FOR $1.

The Trustee who holds this security countersigns the certificates, the holders of which have practically a real estate security for their money. The bank does not reserve the right of calling in and paying off the certificates, which may, therefore, remain an investment in perpetuity. The holder, however, may demand their redemption whenever he sees fit to do so. Ordinarily there will be currency in the hands of the Trustee to take up and cancel the certificate. Should it happen that he is out of funds, the holder may demand his security instead of the currency, and the Trustee will be obliged to give him securities as near the sum of his certificates as possible, the difference in currency being paid by the bank or the creditor as may be necessary. This is a general idea of this fine plan. The frugal and thrifty patrons of savings banks will look into the details for themselves.

THE ADVANTAGE

to the investor is this: He gets a higher rate of interest than he could on a deposit which he might demand at any time. The advantage to the bank is that, by this form of deposit, it is exempt from liability of "runs" in time of panic. There is no necessity for keeping any money idle in its vaults in anticipation of a run, or in bank bearing less interest than it pays. The certificates are not met that way. As has been explained, their mode of redemption has been specifically provided for.

THE SAFEGUARD

says: "We only suggest that many are beginning to look with more or less of apprehension upon the accumulated deposits in savings banks, all payable on demand, according to the common understanding, or tacitly payable upon very short notice, while the securities held to offset this liability" (the certificates, called "investment certificates,") "are redeemable all the way from one to thirty years hence. It is gratifying to see a savings-bank manager looking in new directions for the means of averting the evils inseparable from a panic or run, whether that evil comes in the form of a sacrifice of securities, or the less objectionable, but still objectionable, form of a refusal to pay in the usual manner, or without notice."

It is gratifying that such a savings-bank manager as a Chicagoan, and one with so fair and excellent a reputation as Mr. Myers. It was he who ventured successfully upon securing that decide atum for a man of limited means in a city whose fire-limits are practically co-extensive with the boundaries of the city, an

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF DWELLING

that may be erected cheaply. That subject need only be cursorily alluded to, as it is very generally understood, not only in this city, but, such was the wide interest in the experiment, in all the large cities of the Union.

The theory and practical working of the investment department of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 South Clark street, should be thoughtfully considered. Its advantages are obvious. The certificates have now been issued over two years, and they are ranked to-day among the very soundest securities to be found in any financial market. Such complete security and generous interest are to be found in no other current form of investment.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GAME.

The Famous Brunswick Billiard Hall Refitted and Thrown Open to the Public.

To-day the largest and most beautiful billiard hall in the world will be dedicated to the gentleman's game. The famous old resort, Nos. 122, 124, and 126 Washington street has been fitted up anew by Mr. Emanuel Brunswick, more elegantly than before, and stocked with twenty-one tables from the celebrated factory of the Brunswick Bros. Stephain & Hart Company, the superiority of whose wares is generally acknowledged. Among the number embraced in the hall are seven tables (4½x9) of new and original design, just patented and for the first time placed on exhibition before the public. They are called "The Champion." Their merit consists in the fact that the legs, which are iron of unique design, are so placed that the weight of the table rests equally on each, thereby preventing the possibility of sagging or unsteadiness. They are marvels of beauty, and billiard experts are loud in their praise. The other fourteen are of the handsome beveled style, size 5x10. The great hall is newly frescoed in bright colors, and is lighted by the largest chandelier in Chicago. Everything is new about the establishment. Between 12 and 3 to-day ladies will be allowed to inspect the hall. After 3 o'clock, the gentlemanly experts will wield the cue.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 19.—This morning four girls were on their way to the German Catholic school when they found the street blocked up with a coal train. Impatient at the delay in starting the train from the crossing, the girls determined to crawl under and three of them

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Exchange Weak---A Light Demand for Money.

The Produce Markets Unsettled—Pork and Lard Strong.

Wheat, Corn, and Meats Weak---Other Markets Steady.

FINANCIAL.

The only feature in the financial affairs of the city yesterday was the continued weakness of exchange. There were more sellers than buyers at 50c discount per $1,000. Some sales may have been made during the earlier part of the day at 25c; but the rate should be quoted at the first figure given. The fact shows a healthy state of our finances. It shows beyond the possibility of doubt that the balance of trade is in our favor, and, with the fair prices of our products now ruling, and active shipments, sure to continue, unless checked by a very considerable rise in freights, this condition of the exchange market seems likely to continue for some time to come.

The day was exceedingly fine,—one of October's best,—and the general trade of the city was entirely satisfactory. The retailers of dry goods and what may be called "shop articles," or rather those for which adise "shop," had a very acceptable benefit. The wholesale trade is uniformly active. But at the banks there was more quiet than usual for several days past. Discounts to customers were freely made at 10 per cent,—the legal rate. The quiet with most of the banks was very acceptable, for they have discounted for country banks and city customers so freely that they feel it necessary for the time being to increase their cash resources. All the calls of legitimate business, however, are promptly and cheerfully met.

Street rates nominal at 9@18 per cent. The demand among the brokers is not very active, but it is much more so than it was two or three months ago.

The bank clearings were $3,800,000.

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The silver bullion which is now being received at the Philadelphia Mint for parting is mainly from the Consolidated Virginia Mine in Nevada, and contains 40 per cent of gold, 50 per cent of silver, and 10 per cent of base metal. The bullion is known as the dore, or silver containing gold. The mint is supplied with bullion as rapidly as is required for coinage purposes. In addition, the assay office in New York supplies the mint with fine silver sufficient to insure a coinage of $1,000,000 per month in subsidiary silver coin. The standard fineness of the coin is made of 900 parts of pure silver and 100 parts of pure copper alloy. The law of 1873 has somewhat increased the weight of the subsidiary coin, so that the coins at present issued are a little heavier than the coin issued prior to the 1st of April, 1873, and are made to correspond in weight with the French coin. At present the subsidiary coins now issued are the half dollar, quarter dollar, 20-cent piece, and dime. The half dollar weighs 192.9 grains. This piece formerly weighed 192 grains. The quarter dollar now weighs 96.45 grains; it formerly weighed 96 grains. The new 20-cent piece weighs 77.16 grains, and the dime weighs 38.58 grains; the latter formerly weighed 38.04 grains. These are the only silver coins authorized excepting the trade-dollar, which is a commercial piece, and weighs 420 grains. Since the 1st of last January there has been issued from the mint in Philadelphia between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin. This coin has been transferred to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, where it will remain until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury sees fit to commence the work of redemption. It is stated by the chief coiner, Col. Snowden, that if the mint was worked to its fullest capacity it would turn out $50,000 in small silver coin per diem. During last month the mints at San Francisco and Carson coined over 1,000,000 pieces of the 20-cent coins.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122½	123
United States 5-20s of '62	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s of '65	119½	119¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '67—January and July	119½	120¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	120½	121
10-40s	116⅝	117
United States new 5s of '81, ex int	115⅝	115¾
United States currency 6s	123¾	.....

Gold was 116@116¼.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	103	& int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	103	& int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. waterloan 103	& int.	104
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds, short date	102¾	& int.
Cook County 7 ₩ cent bonds, long date	103¾	& int.
West Park 7 ₩ cent bonds	.....	95
North Chicago 7 ₩ cent bonds (Lincoln Parks)	.....	95

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	.....
First National Bank	170	.....
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
German National Bank	125	.....
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	.....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	100	.....
National Bank of Illinois	112	115
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	.....
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	150	160
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Hide and Leather Bank	100	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	140	149
City Railway, West Side	.....	130
City Railway, North Side	112	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	.....
Chamber of Commerce, new	75	77
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.	140	.....
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85¾	86¼
Exposition stock	35	.....

LATEST.

New York, Oct. 19.—Gold opened at 116¾, and closed at 116¾, the two extremes of the day. The rates for borrowing were 5-64, 1-32, 1-16, 3-64, and finally 1-64 per cent per diem.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were dull and lower. Central Pacific fell off to 106, Union Pacific firsts to 102, land-grants to 98, sinking funds to 88, and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds to 85¾.

State bonds quiet.

The stock market opened firm and higher, the improvements ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛. Pacific Mail led the advance, rising from 36¾ to 38¾ on a large business. Lake Shore rose from 54¾ to 55½, Western Union advanced from 73¾ to 74½, reacted to 73⅞, and, later, recovered. Northwestern rose from 34¼ to 34¾. St. Paul from 32 to 32¼, preferred from 61½ to 61¾, and Ohio from 15⅛ to 16. In some cases there was a partial reaction from the middle. Union Pacific advanced to 67, and, later, declined to 66¾. Erie sold at 14¾, 15¾, 14¾, and 15. Missouri Pacific declined from 15⅛ to 15. At the second call the market was firm. Stocks were firm and higher during the last hour of business, the closing quotations being generally the highest of the day. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, rising to 38¾, an advance of 2 per cent from the opening price. The closing sales were at 38¾. Lake Shore advanced to 55¾, Northwestern to 35, St. Paul to 32¾, Western Union to 74¾, and Ohio to 16¼. Missouri Pacific declined from 15¼ to 14¾. The other changes were less important. The general tone of the market today was much stronger than for some time past, and buying was attended with increased confidence as to the future.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held a meeting this afternoon, and ratified the sale recently negotiated of four of their old wooden side-wheel steamers (the Costa Rica, Oregonian, Golden Age, and Nevada), to the Militza Bitsche Company, of Japan. This Company receives a subsidy from the Japanese Government, and represents it. The steamers sold were run between Shanghai and Yokohama in opposition to a line of the Militzy Bitsche Company, their present purchasers. The Pacific Mail lost on this line last year nearly $200,000. The price obtained for the steamers was $700,000 in Mexican silver, equivalent in our currency to nearly $800,000. The sale furnishes the Pacific Mail Company with means to pay all its obligations except the loan of the Panama Railroad, and places the Company in better financial condition than for years past. The Militza Bitsche Company offers to run the steamers bought so as to connect with the main line of the Pacific Mail. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 52,000 shares, of which 72,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 2,200 Ohio, and 6,000 Missouri Pacific.

Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Produce exports, $5,461,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $327,000.

Clearings, $31,000,000.

Sterling exchange heavy; 476@480.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122½	Coupons, '68	121¼
Coupons, '64	119	New 5s	117½
Coupons, '65	119½	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65, new	119¾	Coupons	117
Coupons, '67	120¼	Currency 6s	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, new	40
Tennessee, new	47	Missouri	101¼
Virginia, old	39¾		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	74¼	N. J. Central	103¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Rock Island	109¾
Adams Express	100¾	St. Paul	32¾
Wells-Fargo	78¾	St. Paul pfd	61¾
American	67	Wabash	5¾
United States	44¾	Wabash pfd	7
New York Central	103	Fort Wayne	98¾
Erie	14¾	Terre Haute	5
Erie pfd	34	Terre Haute pfd	18
Harlem	130	Chicago & Alton	140
Harlem preferred	130	Chicago & Alton pfd	150
Michigan Central	57¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Union Pac. stock	66¾	Indiana Central	9¾
Lake Shore	55¾	Del., Lack. & Bur.	39
Illinois Central	95	Quincy	111
Clev. & Pittsburg	90	Hannibal & St. Jos.	17¾
Northwestern	35	Del., Lack & Wil.	118¾
Northwestern pfd	85¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19
C., C., C. & I.	48	Central Pac. bonds	106
		U. P. bonds	102¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

North LaSalle st, 199 ft n of Maple st, w f, 35x160 ft, dated Oct. 19 ..... $ 7,000

North LaSalle st, 188 ft n of Maple st, w f, 5x150 ft, dated Oct. 13 1,000

Lots 12 to 22, Block 11, Harding's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated June 9 6,600

Yager st, 200¼ ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 19 600

Yager st, 184¼ ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 19 600

Jackson st, 175 ft w of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 19 750

Michigan av, 147 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x78 ft, dated Oct. 19 12,000

Vom Horn st, 53 8-10 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 33½x125 ft, dated Oct. 12 750

Adams st, 37½ ft w of Campbell av, n f, 75½x85¼ ft, dated Oct. 18 4,900

Sheffield av, n w cor of Belden av, e f, 48x124 ft, and other property, dated Oct. 17 20,000

Weed street, 156 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1873 1,000

Aldine square, 71 1-10 ft w of Vincennes av, n f, 22x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 11,000

Washington st, 178½ ft w of Robey st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Sept. 28 3,600

Fremont st, 158 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 20x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 4,500

Sherman st, bet Harrison and Polk sts, e f, 82x106 ft, dated Sept. 16 34,000

Sherman st, bet Harrison and Polk st, e f, 34 9-12x106 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 16 33,000

South Water st, s e cor of Michigan av, n f, 40x70 2-10 ft, dated Oct. 18 45,000

North LaSalle st, 225 ft s of Eugenie st, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Oct. 15 3,500

West Huron st, 120 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x121½ ft, dated Oct 18 2,450

West Huron st, 165¾ ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 14x121½ ft, dated Oct. 18 2,800

Calumet av, 254 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 30x125 4-10 ft, dated Oct. 15 7,000

Oakley st, 421 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Oct 19 750

Peterson st, 220 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Sacramento av, 91 ft s of McCaffery av, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1872 ..... $ 300

Lots 102 and 103 of Lots 1 to 20, Old Town of Brighton, dated Oct. 15 1,000

Undivided ½ of Lot 1, in Sec 16, 38, 14 (except part of said lot), dated Aug. 1 10,000

Lot 8, of Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, dated Oct. 16 1,400

Wentworth av, s of Graylock av, e f, 150x125 ft, with 375x125 ft in same subdivision, dated Oct. 15 10,000

Fifteenth st, s e cor of Vincennes av, w f, 155x438 ft, with 156x264 ft in same subdivision, dated Oct. 15 33,000

Forty-first st, s e cor of Bissell st, n f, 44x125 ft, dated Oct. 14 1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

W ½ n ½ n e ¼ n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 2, 39, 13, dated Oct. 13 ..... $ 5,000

Lots 14 to 16, Block 1, Smith's parts s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Oct. 18 2,800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	9,540	7,911	6,322	5,721
Wheat, bu	209,153	126,720	77,020	9,200
Corn, bu	111,225	49,748	54,400	20,200
Oats, bu	68,110	34,818	65,324	12,406
Rye, bu	4,817	3,900	400	.....
Barley, bu	13,057	23,700	3,028	8,858
Grass seed, lbs	53,900	111,500	91,049	46,020
Flax seed, lbs	405,135	304,000	415,375	14,000
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	1,100	61,350	126,270
Cured meats, lbs	.....	87,700	164,038	454,600
Beef, bbls	.....	700	710	1,283
Pork, brls	.....	200	221	1,294
Lard, lbs	.....	.....	351,700	136,957
Tallow, lbs	2,300	13,994	.....	2,964
Butter, lbs	154,458	152,050	109,055	77,282
Live hogs, No.	10,161	13,804	4,886	4,918
Cattle, No.	5,026	6,601	2,711	988
Sheep, No.	867	283	398	223
Hides, lbs	215,283	149,171	157,361	198,143
Highwines, brls	105	376	24	267
Wool, lbs	10,560	23,067	71,250	36,530
Potatoes, bu	2,983	15,445	.....	2,964
Lumber, No. ft	16,145,000	16,807,000	2,947,407	3,141,797
Shingles, No.	2,340,000	3,780,000	1,377,000	1,347,000
Lath, No.	552,000	1,269,000	66,300	93,000
Salt, brls	15,739	3,027	1,321	2,065

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 9,550 bu wheat, 2,985 bu corn, 698 bu oats, 786 bu rye, 1,993 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 28 cars No. 1 spring, 143 cars No 2 do, 215 cars No. 3 do, 103 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (495 wheat); 84 cars high mixed corn, 145 cars and 26,800 bu No. 2 do, 25 cars rejected do, 4 cars new no grade do (258 corn); 25 cars white oats, 38 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars and 5,000 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade do (75 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 50,700 bu No. 1 barley, by lake, 2 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do. Total (934 cars) 400,000 bu. Inspected out: 53,018 bu wheat, 52,409 bu corn, 37,407 bu oats, 2,098 bu rye, 2,758 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade furnishes the following statement of direct shipments from this city to Europe, on through bills of lading, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 9 inclusive: 3,100 brls flour and 300 sacks oatmeal, 2,419 pkgs (chiefly hogs) provisions, 62 brls tongues, 2,300 tcs lard, 471 pkgs bacon and cheese, 108,800 lbs cut cake, 53,260 lbs hops, 35,050 lbs furs, 248,330 lbs hides.

A new line of Clyde-built iron steamers (the "Beaver") will commence next week to ply each fortnight between Baltimore and Liverpool and Glasgow which will largely increase present facilities for direct trade between the British Isles and the West.

The leading produce markets exhibited little change yesterday from the tone of the day preceding. The principal cereals were heavy and provisions firm, but there was more disposition to ship grain at lower prices to meet increased costs of transportation. The chief interest now centres on freight rates. They have not yet been advanced (by water routes) to so high a point as to prevent shipment, though the forward movement received a temporary check, and a fair demand for freight-room has followed the temporary dullness thus produced. Vessels were in moderate request to load in Chicago, and in rather large demand from Milwaukee, where shippers are waking up into activity. The grain-dealers there recognize the wisdom of clearing out the bins before commencing on winter storage, and it would be well if ours follow suit. A little let down now in the matter of prices, to invite shipment, would do no harm to the owners of grain which will seek a market later in the year. New York is disposed to weakness on breadstuffs, partly in sympathy with Chicago, while the British markets are sustained by the stiffening in freight rates; but the latter do not invite shipments so forcibly as heretofore, the recent advance having increased the volume of breadstuffs in motion towards European ports.

There was decidedly more doing in the dry-goods market. The attendance of buyers in person did not show any very marked improvement, but the mail order business was largely increased, and a large aggregate of sales was accomplished. The changes in groceries were few, being confined to an ¼c reduction in coffee sugars and a ¼c advance in allspice and pepper. Coffees were firm, as were also rice, sirups, spices, soaps, and candles. There was a free call for imported dried fruits, but the movement in domestics continues slack. Prices were quoted firm all around, apples, peaches, blackberries, and currants being specially strong. The quotations of apples were moved up fully a ¾c. In the fish market a firmer feeling for whitefish was developed, but otherwise the situation was unchanged. Butter and cheese continue in good demand at fully late prices. No changes were apparent in the coal, wood, leather, and bagging markets. Oils were reasonably active, with values of the leading lines somewhat unsettled. Lard and turpentine were held higher, while linseed was "off" 2c. Tobaccos were quiet, and prices of common grades showed a lack of strength.

Lumber was steady under a continued good demand at both yards and docks. The hardware dealers report an improved demand for metals, tinners' and manufactured goods, at unchanged prices. In wool, hops, or seeds there were no changes of importance. Hay was in demand for local use and shipment to the lake ports, and tolerably steady. Broom-corn continues fairly active at the quoted prices. Poultry was dull and weak under large offerings of stale stock. Game was also slow and easy, the supply on sale being large. Green fruits were steady, and both apples and cranberries were firm under a good local and shipping demand and moderate supplies. Other domestic fruits sold on the street at recent prices. Lemons and oranges were lower. Vegetables continue in light request at unaltered prices.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Oct. 16, 1875.	Oct. 9, 1875.	Oct. 17, 1874.
Wheat—			
No. 1 white	1,088	399	.....
No. 1 red	.....	1,844	962
No. 2 red	1,168	2,191	11,099
No. 3 winter	2,191	.....	4,730
Rejected winter	379	379	2,253
No. 1 spring	18,799	22,278	29,004
No. 2 spring	216,767	250,190	903,253
No. 3 spring	246,937	240,678	114,630
Rejected spring	127,971	172,683	26,922
No grade spring	452	643	1,340
No. 1 N. W. spring	34,966	65,699	7,261
No. 2 N. W. spring	150,281	160,253	349,800
Total	822,998	897,227	1,452,124
Corn—			
No. 1	12,574	12,574	18,225
No. 2	635,573	554,219	581,705
Rejected	74,962	65,808	37,448
No grade	8,025	3,425	7,444
High mixed	272,782	220,836	244,149
Yellow	18,144	18,744	14,650
White	404	404	.....
Total	1,022,524	875,610	903,621
Oats—			
No. 2	216,191	187,791	233,792
Rejected	62,812	92,489	41,675
New rejected	.....	.....	2,872
No grade	533	.....	.....
No. 2 white	67,439	64,839	62,874
Total	346,975	324,928	361,193
Rye—			
No. 1	2,238	2,305	.....
No. 2	81,841	82,752	45,112
New No. 2	3,631	6,108	.....
Rejected	9,030	11,788	3,433
New rejected	2,631	744	.....
No grade	.....	.....	.....
Total	99,361	104,657	48,550
Barley—			
No. 1	28,771	15,972	.....
No. 2	12,745	101,117	86,542
New No. 2	9,965	9,965	.....
No. 3	37,651	29,509	35,000
New No. 3	319	454	.....
Rejected	49,138	49,792	17,896
New rejected	8,236	8,236	.....
No grade	2,366	2,366	431
Total	250,141	210,461	140,509

Total of all kinds in store, 2,541,038 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 74,301 bu wheat, 5,191 bu rye; and an increase of 146,854 bu corn, 22,449 bu oats, 39,680 bu barley. Total increase, 129,483 bu.

COFFEE.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following interesting communication from one who is well posted in regard to the supply of coffee:

This important branch of our import trade occupies just now an unusually interesting position, owing to the short crops this year in the principal producing countries. The crop of Java, which last year was 1,126,000 piculs of 136 lbs each, is this year between 800 and 850,000,000 piculs. The crop of Rio coffee last year was 4,250,000 bags of 132 lbs each, and, together with 250,000 bags left in Brazil of the previous crop, gave a supply of four and a half million bags, while this year the crop is barely 1,500,000 bags, making, with about 800,000 bags of the previous crop left over, a supply of 2,300,000 bags. The islands near Java have also produced a smaller crop, so that the falling off is in all 2,776,000 bags, or about 50 per cent. The supply of tea is rarely short, it being a leaf, whereas coffee is a fruit, and the trees, like our apple trees here, seem to require years of rest; fortunately this seldom happens, as now, in all the different coffee-producing countries at the same time. The East India crop begins to come to market in Java in May, and is mainly controlled by the Dutch Government, which takes it of the planters at a low price and sells it chiefly at Amsterdam by monthly auctions. This year, owing to the short supply, these auctions are to cease in November.

The Brazil crop makes its appearance in market in July; and in seasons of short crops, like the present, the great bulk of it comes rapidly to market, so that the supply for the first four months is as large as during the same period of average crops. The natural effect of anticipated scarcity has already been felt in this and the European markets, both of which have advanced in price some 10 per cent in the last sixty days. Fortunately, the dull state of general trade has prevented any great speculation in the article, and the supply in sight was probably never so widely distributed at the season of the year as is now.

THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR EXPORTS.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The sugar traders are greatly excited over the following order from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has just been made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1875.—*Collector of Customs, New York*—SIR: In view of statements made to the Department from responsible sources alleging an excess in the present rate of drawback on refined hard sugars, and of the fact that these statements are in great degree supported by reports received at this office from the Department, the existing rate of drawback on such hard sugars is hereby annulled, and the provisional rate of $3.21 per 100 pounds, subject to the retention of 1 per centum, is established from and after receipt of this order. This rate will be subject to revision at the expiration of the time which the Department will immediately institute, shall have been concluded, and if the rate or drawback then established shall be greater than that now provisionally made, all parties interested will be entitled to receive the surplus to be collected on the intermediate importations. If, on the contrary, the rate fixed shall be smaller than that now allowed, the deficiency will, in the cases of persons engaged in the trade, be retained from their subsequent shipments.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of Treasury.

To understand the importance of this order it must be explained that under the law relating to drawback on exported sugars 10 per cent of the drawback was retained to reimburse the Government for the expenses of collecting the import duties, etc.; but upon representations that this allowance was excessive, the proportion to be thus retained by the Treasury was changed from 10 per cent to 1 per cent by the act of March 1, 1875. This change increased the drawback about 34 cents per 100 pounds, and at once placed our refiners in a position for largely increasing their export business. Our exporters have thus enjoyed under the act of last March an advantage of about one third of a cent per pound over the British refiners, as compared with their previous position, and the effect will partially appear in the following statement of the export of refined sugars from the United States (almost entirely through this port) from April 1 to Aug. 31, as compared with the same months of last year:

LATINT.	1875.	1874.
April, May, and June, lbs	10,687,426	3,464,501
July	3,633,513	222,854
August	3,074,406	985,109
Total, five months, lbs	24,331,833	4,673,528

The Secretary, we hope, will be able to place the rates in the hands of a commission of experts. A very proper thing; but, if that is necessary now, it was equally so before he ordered the change.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, but stronger, except on meats, though hogs were in good supply and lower. The decline in the price of the animal was, however, attributed to poorness of quality on new corn feeding, and this failed to affect the market for product, especially as Liverpool was generally strong and New York sympathized with it. The offerings of cash property were light.

MESS PORK—Was in good demand, and advanced 5@15c per brl, the greatest strength being on lots for delivery this month, though little was wanted for shipment. The quality of the hogs now arriving does not promise an early manufacture of mess, hence the more deferred deliveries were in better request, with no anxiety to sell. Sales were reported of 330 brls cash at $22.25; 2,000 brls seller the month at $21.50@21.65; 1,750 brls seller the year at $18.95@19.00; 500 brls seller December and January at $18.90@18.95; and 250 brls seller February at $19.00. Total, 4,830 brls. The market closed strong at $21.65@21.70 for October; nominal at $19.25@19.50 for November; and $19.00 for seller the year or seller February.

LARD—Was rather more active and steady for futures, while this month's deliveries were fully 10c per 100 lbs higher. Liverpool reported a further advance, to 6s per 112 lbs, which is equal to about 13½c per lb in this market, and there was a good though quiet demand for shipment, while a good many October shorts have yet to be filled out of the stock of old lard now here. It is claimed that attempts have been made to break the market in this and New York by making representations which are scarcely true. Sales reported of 250 tcs cash at $13.67½; 400 tcs do (new) at $13.60; 1,500 tcs seller the month at $13.50@13.60; 500 tcs seller November at 12.85; 2,000 tcs seller the year at $12.25; and 250 tcs February at $12.20. Total, 4,900 tcs. The market closed firm at $13.70 bid and $13.75 asked for old lard, cash; $13.65@13.62½ for do seller the month; and steady at the above-named prices for other deliveries. Seller January was nominal at $12.12½@12.15.

MEATS—Were quiet and easier. The supply of old is practically exhausted, but that of new is increasing, and holders were willing to sell at concessions. Future meats were fully 5@10c lower, with some transactions for November delivery, which were not reported. Summer meats were quoted at 8¾@8¾c for shoulders, 12½c for long clears, 12½c for short ribs, 12c for Cumberlands, 13c for short clears, and 12½@13c for long cut hams. Smoked: Sweet-pickled hams, 13½@13½c; long clears, seller November, 10½c; long and short clears for November, 11c, and do for December or January, 10@10½c. Green meats quoted at 8½c for shoulders, 11½c for long clears and short ribs, 12c for short clears, and 11½@11¾c for heavy. Bacon meats steady at 10c for shoulders, 13½c for short ribs, 14½c for short clears, and 14½@15½c for hams. Sales were reported of 25 boxes new shoulders at 8½c; 40,000 lbs rejected do at 7½c loose; 20,000 lbs new long clears, part salted, at 12c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 12½c; 150 boxes do at 12½@12¾c; 20 boxes Cumberlands at 12c; 200 boxes for November on private terms; 1,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 11c; and 100 boxes long cut hams, for November delivery, on private terms. Closing prices showed a lack of strength.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and firm at $10.00 for mess; $11.00 for extra mess; and $21.00@21.50 for hams. Sales were 25 brls beef tongues at $19.00.

TALLOW—Quoted at 9¼@9½c for city. The market is tending downwards, in sympathy with a decline in Liverpool and New York. Sales were reported of 125 brls prime selected country at 9½c here.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, with little change in prices, except that rye flour was easier. One round lot was wanted for shipment at $5.25, which was refused; outside of that local dealers were the only buyers, and the market ruled tame in sympathy with the easier feeling in wheat. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 1,050 brls spring extras at $5.25@6.12½; 100 brls unsound do at $5.12½; 255 brls rye flour at $4.15@4.25; and 55 brls buckwheat do partly at $7.00. Total, 1,660 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.00@8.00; common to good do, $5.75@6.75; choice spring extras, $5.50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, $5.00@5.50; Minnesota, $6.00@7.00; patent springs, $6.75@8.50; spring superfines, $3.75@4.50; rye flour, $4.15@4.30; new buckwheat do, $8.00@8.50.

BRAN—Was active and easier at the inside prices of Monday. Sales were 70 tons at $12.00 on track, and $12.00@12.50 free on board. Also 10 tons in bags at $13.00 free on board.

CORN MEAL—Was dull and nominal at $21.00@21.50 for coarse on track.

WHEAT—Was rather more active, and very unsettled, but generally weak. The market fell off 1½c per bu on November deliveries, 2c on cash No. 2, about 3c on No. 3, and 3@4c on rejected. This, too, in the face of advices of continued strength in Liverpool. New York was quoted dull and heavy, but that market never opens till after ours has started, and it often takes its tone from Chicago. It undoubtedly did so yesterday. The receipts here were large, both per se and as compared with the shipments, and the advent of finer weather led many operators to expect larger receipts in the future. The short interest seemed to have been pretty well filled up by previous purchases. Leaving the speculative demand a rather poor one till the decline had been established, when several large lines were filled in, and the market stiffened somewhat under the better demand, but fell back towards the close. Cash sales were in fair request for shipment at the above noted falling off, and the relative weakness of the lower grades was due to the fact of an increased supply, only 34¾ per cent of the current receipts inspecting as No. 2 or better. The direct demand from Europe has fallen off, except for Minnesota grades, and the shipping movement is now chiefly to the seaboard, where the wheat will be held into the winter in the hope of securing higher prices after it becomes impossible to forward grain to the East by the water route. We note that No. 1 is very scarce here; it proves scarcely more than 1 per cent of the receipts from Iowa. Seller November opened yesterday morning at $1.09⅝, sold at $1.09⅞, fell off to $1.08½, sold back to $1.09⅛, declined to $1.08¼, reacted to $1.08¾, then fell to $1.08⅛, closing at $1.08⅛. Seller December ranged about ¼c above November, with sales at $1.08⅝@1.10, closing at $1.08⅝@1.09⅜; seller the year was nominally the same to ¼c below November. Sellers January sold at $1.10¼, and seller May at $1.20. Seller the month sold at $1.10¼@1.11⅛, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring opened strong at $1.13 bid, but soon fell off to $1.12½, and declined to $1.11 when the volume of receipts was thrown down, closing at $1.10⅝. No. 3 Colorado at 87c, and rejected at 86c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16¼@1.17; 121,600 bu No. 2 do at $1.10⅞@1.12½; 64 bu No. 3 do at 9 @86c; 36,400 bu rejected do at 86@87c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 86@$1.00. Total, 224,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair request for shipment, but 1@2½c lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales aggregated 38,400 bu, at $1.11½@1.12½ for No. 1, and $1.10@1.17 for No. 2, the market closing at inside figures.

CORN—Was rather active, and irregular, being weak and firm by turns, but averaged 1@1½c lower, and closed ¼c lower than on Monday. Liverpool was quiet and unchanged, but New York was very weak, partially in sympathy with Chicago. The receipts here were rather large, and the shipments light, while the stocks in store showed a material increase during last week. Added to this was the fact of finer weather, and the expectation that the skies will be more propitious in future, improving the prospect for a supply of new corn to meet the demands for consumption, leaving the old to be used in filling contracts. These facts brought out a good many orders to sell, both on local and country account, under which the market was very weak. The decline induced the short interest to take hold rather freely, and shippers bought moderately till near the close, when they withdrew on the announcement that New York was very weak. The feeling in corn was decidedly bearish, and country operators were free sellers for future delivery, under the certainty of an ample supply, which will begin to come to market sooner than has been expected if there is any encouragement to send it forward. The stocks of old are thought to be nearly closed out, but it continues to come forward freely, proving that the supply is not yet exhausted, for in November was the leading deal. It opened at 51⅛c, fell off to 50¼c, advanced to 51⅛c, and declined to 50¼c at the close. Seller the year sold at 46¾@47¼c, closing at 47c. Seller May sold at 45@46c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 54c, declined to 53½c, advanced to 54¼c, and receded to 53½c, closing at 53⅝c. High mixed closed at 54½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,400 bu high mixed at 54¼@54½c; 143,200 bu No. 2 at 53½@54½c; 18,600 bu rejected at 53@53½c; and 800 bu by sample at 53@54c. Total, 176,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and ½@¼c lower. Cash oats were in moderate demand early, but inactive towards the close, and options were very quiet throughout the session. The receipts and shipments were liberal, and freight rates were taken yesterday for corn (all rail but one) but, notwithstanding the liberal shipments of late, the stocks in store increased during the week. Probably most of the oats moving out were bought some time ago, or have been delivered on this month's contracts, as for a long time past there has been no the open market for shipment. The market weakened yesterday in sympathy with corn, supplemented by dullness in New York. Seller the month opened at 33c, sold to 33¼c, and closed at 33½c. Seller November ranged about ½c above the inside. Seller November was quiet at 31⅜@31¾c. Rejected closed dull at 27c, and No. 2 at 33¼c. Cash sales were reported of 38,400 bu No. 2 at 33¼@33½c; 6,000 bu No. 2 white at 33½@34c; 1,600 bu rejected at 27@28½c; 2,600 bu by sample at 2.@35c, on track, and 2,400 bu at 35@36½c, free on board. Total, 58,200 bu.

RYE—Was fairly active and steady. The receipts were fair. The demand was chiefly local, and prices varied according to location of the same. No. 2 in town-house bringing 72c, and in others 72½c; the latter was the average price. Rejected was scarce and firm at 67½@68c. Options were quiet at 73c for the month, and 74c for November. Sales: 6,000 bu No. 2 at 72½@73c; 1,000 bu rejected at 67½@68c. Total, 7,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet and unchanged, except the lower grades, which were

RKET REPORTS.

MARKETS.

he Chicago Tribune.

m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25

No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; d; white, No. 1, 11s 4d; d; No. 2, 11s 4d. Corn—

Lard, 63s.

.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady, ; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. ub, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2

et.—FLOUR—Extra State,

for the three days, 22,000 ent; No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2 aukee, 9s 9d; winter dull n at 29s 9d.

Western, 62s; prime mess, erland out, 62s; short rib, clear, 58s. Hams, 64s. India mess, 80s; extra de firm at 60s. Lard—Prime

s 4½s 6d.

d. 6d.

s do, 17s.

d, 56s 6d.

10¼d; spirits, 11¼d.

BANK OF ENGLAND—The n from the Bank of En- 136,000.

account, 94 5-16.

s, 103⅝; '65s, 107⅜; 10- ; New York Central, 93;

@10¼d.

5s 10d; California, 60s New York State, 4s 154@

OLEUM—29s 6d.

WOOL MARKET.*

Wool, fine stronger but in combing scarce and firm Ohio, Pennsylvania, and ve, 45@50c; X, 45@46c; 40@49c, the latter for rk, Michigan, Indiana, medium, 4 @50c; coarse, aine; combing unwashed, lic; coarse and medium ashed, 49@55c; extra and No. 1 and super pulled,

OODS MARKET.

package trade in domestic was light, and jobbing tion goods moved slowly Fancy prints ruled quiet, Dress goods and ginghams closely sold up. Overcoat- ut cassimeres were dull. et.

OIL MARKET.

—Petroleum quiet; crude, , 13¾c, Philadelphia deliv-

PENTINE MARKET.

et, 19.—Spirits turpentine

E MARKETS.

YORK.

he Chicago Tribune.

RAIN—Wheat—Market less sales of 91,000 bu at $1.07@ $1.16@1.18 for No. 3 Chica- Milwaukee; $1.26@1.28 for go; $1.28 for No. 2 North- and old No. 2 Milwaukee; ; $1.24@1.44 for sound new ; $1.25@1.45 for do amber for white Western. Rye ; Barley unchanged; sales e at 95c; 36,000 bu do at State at $1.12; and 10,000 $1.17¾. Corn heavy and at 68@69¾c for steam West- ull do; and 71@72c for high n. Oats heavy; sales of rior to prime mixed State white Western and State; 50c for fancy white Illinois, e for city long clear. Lard 14 7-16c for prime steam. sales of 100 brls at $1.17

d demand; fair is quoted at ana at 7¾@8¾c. Coffee— rate jobbing inquiry; Rio gold, and Maracaibo at 21@

heavy; prime city is quo-

tated Press.

OUR—Receipts, 17,000 brls; perfine State and Western, ed extra, $5.60@5.80; good ; wheat extra, $5.45@5.25; t. Louis, $5.95@9.00. Rye

nchanged.

—Wheat, and irregular; re- $1.35@1.39; rejected do spring, new and old, $1.2 17; No. 2 Milwaukee, new 3 do, $1.22; No. 3 North- ; receipts, 49,000 bu; r do do, $1.25@1.45; white ket dull; State, 69c. Bar- a, 90c; four-rowed State , 75c. Malt quiet and un- ower; receipts, 49,000 bu; @39½c; do sail, 70@71c; ern, 71½@72c. Oats lower, and Milwaukee; receipts ; and State, inferior to mixed State, 45c; mixed estern and State, 45@51c;

@70c.

@12c; new, 10@15c.

ed; steady export demand; cargoes 18¾@22c in gold. Sugar and; fair to good refining, ; unchanged. Molasses— New Orleans heavy at 50c; and lower.

firm; crude, 7c; refined, ba, 11c.

$1.30@1.38.

rm; 42c.

ew mess jobbing, $21.90@ but meats quiet; middles @14c. Lard firmer; prime

n, 16.35c.

$1.17.

DO.

—FLOUR—Quiet and un- and; lower rates; No. 1 do; $2.25; No. 2 white 6; No. 1 amber, $1.23¾; per Michigan, $1.07¾; Na- c. Corn dull and lower; tober, 54¾c; November, 59c; n 56c; low-mixed, 59c; n Oats dull; shade lower ; rejected, 31c.

changed.

wheat, 35,000 bu; corn brls; wheat, 160,000 bu; u.

NNEE.

ERN—Quiet and steady, weak; No. 1 Milwaukee o. 2 Milwaukee, $1.13¾; ; $1.10¾. Corn dull and ; a shade lower; No. 2 otably lower. Barley un spring, $1.13; October

unchanged. Mess pork steam, 13¾@14c. rls; wheat, 186,000 bu s; barley, 1,000 bu; rye

brls; wheat, 160,000 bu. ON.

—Demand steady; super mmon extras, $5.50@5.60; extra family, $6.25@7.75; nsas, and Michigan, $6.50 50; St. Louis, $7.00@9.00;

m; mixed and yellow, 8

EANS.

19.—MOLASSES—Demand 63@70c.

supply; sales of choice and white mixed, 30c; sales of fancy white at 52c

at a decline; sales of

and moderate; sales of

weaker; no demand call money. Meat in fair taled at 5½c.

RAIN.

good supply; demand moderate; shoulders offering at 10c; clear rib sides, 11c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured in light supply and request; quoted at 17@18½c; in- fective unchanged.

Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—FLOUR—Inactive and low- er; supreme fall, $4.25@4.50; extra fall, $4.50@4.75; double extra fall, $5.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red winter, $1.24½@1.43 cash; October, $1.32@1.33½; November, $1.36. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 55@55½c cash; 53⅝@55 c October; 44c November. Oats —Market dull; No. 2, 34½c; rejected, 30@30½c. Barley—Best grades wanted; choice to fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota, $1.20@1.40. Rye—Market easier; No. 2, 72½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $23.75. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon irregular and fairly active; shoulders, 10@10½c; clear sides, 12½@13½c; clear, 14@14½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.14½@1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 13¾c; 13¾c; crude, 10½@10¾c.

SEEDS—Clover in demand; $10.00@10.50; timothy, $3.25@3.50; flax, $1.90.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Prime in fair demand; new red Pennsylvania, $1.40; do Western, $1.30@1.37; amber, $1.36@1.44; white, $1.43. Rye—Inferior Western, 75c. Corn fairly active; yellow, 72c; mixed, 71@72c. Oats in good request; mixed, 43c; white, 44@46c.

WHISKY—$1.17.

BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County extra, 33@34c; firsts, 30@32c; Western extras, 2[illegible]@30c; firsts, 25@27c; rolls, extras, 27@37c; firsts, 26@28c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fine, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, fresh, 26@27c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red Western, $1.42@1.43. Corn firm; Western mixed, 71½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Quiet; Pennsylvania and Maryland timothy, $22.00@23.00.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and prices have declined. Pork $24.50. Bulk shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 13@13½c loose; dried shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 14½c; hams, 15½@16c. Lard steady; refined, $14.75.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

COFFEE—Cargoes, 19½@21c; jobbing, 19@22c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; crude, 6¼@6¾c; refined, [illegible]c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.17.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; prime to choice, $1.3 @1.48. Corn quiet and steady; 52@55c. Oats dull; 33@45c. Barley neglected. Rye quiet and steady; 83@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $22.00@22.50. Lard steady and firm; steam, 13¾c; kettle, 13½@14c. Bulk meats inactive; new shoulders, jobbing, 9@9½c packed; old meats nominally, 8¾c; 12¾c; 12½c loose. Bacon active and firm; quiet; 13½c; 14½c; 14½c.

WHISKY—Steady and firm; $1.13.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; new No. 1 red, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.00; rejected, 85c; old, nominal. Corn dull; high mixed, 66c; low mixed, 56; car, on track, 62c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 42c; No. 2 do, 40c; rejected, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; standard white, 10½c; Ohio test (150 degrees), 11½c for car-lots; 1¼@2½c higher for small lots.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; nominal. Corn heavy; lower; No. 2 mixed Western nominal at 61c. Oats dull; sales of 1,000 bu No. 2 Canadian at 40c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley—Dealers not reporting sales.

FREIGHTS—Active; wheat, 9c; oats, 5½c; corn nominal at 8½c.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, OCT. 19.

ARRIVED—Prop Spencer, Buffalo, sundries; prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries; prop C. Campbell, Buffalo, coal; schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber; prop Superior, Sandusky, coal; prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; barge Shawnee, Sandusky, coal; barge Sandusky, Sandusky, coal; barge Janey, Sandusky, coal; schr G. W. Holt, Cleveland, coal; prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, coal; prop O. L. Wren, Menominee, lumber; prop H. L. Foster, Cleveland, coal; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Colonist, Manistee, sundries.

CLEARED—Schr Fleetwing, Johnson, 1,06 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats; schr A. Bronson, Cedar River, 50 brls flour; schr Nellie Church, Manistee, rock; schr R. Burns, Pensaukee, 800 bu corn, 3,200 bu oats, 3 brls oil, 1 tun bran, 6 hard casks; schr S. Bates, Lincoln, 2,022 bu oats; schr Jessie Scarth, Prescott, 21,476 bu corn; barge Parana, Buffalo, 34,000 bu oats; schr Duncan City, Duncan City, 2,541 bu corn, 1,465 bu oats, 200 brls flour, 75 brls beef, 60 brls pork; schr Coral, Duck Lake, 350 bu corn, 700 bu oats, 30 tons hay, 10 brls beef, 10 brls pork; schr Bay State, Menominee, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries; schr A. Mosher, Cheboygan, 3,500 bu oats; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 2,500 bu wheat, 100 brls flour; prop Messenger, St. Joseph, 13 brls oil, and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

STMRS CHARTERED—Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats, and sundries; prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 4,940 bu corn, 10,400 bu oats, 1,500 brls flour, 1,470 tags seed, 200 bags feed; prop Fountain City, Mackinaw, 20 brls flour; stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 3 brls flour, 10 sacks oat meal; stmr G. J. Truesdell, Milwaukee, 75 brls apples; Ocouto, 10 brls ale, and sundries; schr Skylark, Buffalo, 10,200 bu corn, 10,200 bu oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were moderately active and firmer at 3¾c for wheat and 3¾c for corn, and steady at 2¾c for oats to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Bark Bridgewater, oats at 2¾c; barge C. N. Ryan and schr S. Fold, wheat at 3¾c; prop Badger State, corn on through rate; barge Johnson, schr E. Spry, corn at 3½c. To Ogdensburg—Prop Milwaukee, corn on through rate. To Montreal—Prop California, wheat on owners' account. To Lake Superior—Schr Lake Forest, oats on private terms. Capacity—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 85,000 bu.

In the afternoon, the steam-barge Ohio was taken for 40,000 bu wheat to Buffalo.

During the day, nine vessels were taken for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 4c, except for one steamer, which received 4½c, and at 7c for Kingston, and 11½c for Montreal. Following are the vessels: For Buffalo—Schrs America, Pussawkee, Thomas Parsons, Kate Cole, H. M. Brown, and stmr Starrucca. For Kingston—Barges Lisgar and Lincoln. For Montreal—Prop Scotia.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly fine, and the wind from the southwest; consequently the large wind-bound fleet at this port left for their destination, and among them the steam barge Ballentineand a consort, the A. T. Moore. ...The schr Winnie Wing collided with the schr Milan in the river yesterday. No damage was done to the Milan, but the Wing lost her jibboom.... The tug Protection, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, left for Sturgeon Bay last evening to bring in the bark Jennie Mullins, which is at that place in a leaking condition. The Protection takes along one of Bailey's large steam pumps.... The schr G. D. Dousman was stripped yesterday, and towed into winter quarters....The schr Little Belle took the cathead out of the schr Charles Crawford at the market yesterday. The Little Belle's headgear was badly damaged....Mr. O. B. Green, of this city, has offered to raise the prop Merchant, ashore on Manitou reef, if desired....A dispatch received here yesterday afternoon from Detroit states that the schr J. C. Leighton, with a cargo of iron-ore, is ashore at Fetour, Lake Huron, leaking badly....The steam-barge Annie Laurie is reported ashore at Plumb Island, near the entrance to Green Bay....Lumber rates took another upward start yesterday, and the dealers were quite anxious to charter. A charter was made at $2.12½ from Manistee to Chicago, which is 12½c more than could have been obtained the day before. The rates now obtained from Muskegon to Chicago are $2, and the rates from Grand Haven. The rates from these two points used to be $1.50.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 19.—The schrs Allegheny and Annie Norwood left for Chicago to-day. The schr Annie Vaughn has gone into winter quarters here. The schrs F. Berriman, C. H. Burton, and F. W. Gifford are to follow suit in a few days. The barges ashore at Long Point have been abandoned until next spring, when it is thought that by dredging they can be pulled off easily.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 19.—DOWN—Props Winslow, City of Concord, Marine City, Keweenaw, D. R. Van Allen.

UP—Prop Swallow, William Cowie, Dunkirk and barges, Jeffemberry and barges; schr Eagle Wing, Arch M. Peterson, Red Wing, Scotia, John M. Hubbard, Northwest, Bolivi.

WIND—Southwest, gentle. Weather—Fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 19—10, p. m.—DOWN—Props Nevada, Arabia; schrs Minnie Slawson, Jane Bell, Marie, Jenkins Blade.

UP—Props Annis L. Craig, Tuttle and consort, D. M. Wilson and consort, Ketchum and consort; schrs Michigan, W. B. Hanna, Montcalm, Lizzie A. Law, Delaware.

WIND—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

The schr F. C. Leighton, bound down with a cargo of iron ore, is ashore and sunk in Sault River, she having struck a rock. The tug Gladiator left for there tonight, having on board a steam-pump. The Leighton is a new vessel, having been built here this spring. She is insured.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

BEDFORD, Oct. 19.—ARRIVED—North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Montana, Ottawa, 6,600 bu corn; Belmont, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 13,346 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 2,424 bu wheat; Cayuga, Lockport, 78,541 ft lumber; T. Ryburn, 62,[illegible] ft lumber, Ottawa, 14,537 ft lumber, 33 m shingles, Messenger; Ontario, Lockport, 20,944 ft lumber; prop King Brothers, Sankakee feeder, 24,500 ft lumber, 500 posts; Industry, Morris, 95 m lumber; prop Good, Peoria, 59,720 ft lumber, 85 m shingles; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 33 m lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr D. B. Locke, which recently went ashore at Ashtabula, has been gotten off and is now at that port loading with coal for Chicago.....The tug Ach was at Erie Friday afternoon from Long Point, and reported that the prospect of releasing the barge Hannaford was good, but that the barge Belle Carle was too far inshore to be gotten off this fall.....The schr Francis Berriman, bound down from Chicago, arrived in Milwaukee Monday afternoon minus her yawl, and with damaged rigging.....The schr Gilmore, loaded with lumber from Muskegon to Oswego, went ashore at the head of Belle Island Saturday, and the tug Favorite was sent to pull her off.....The Detroit *Post* states that a settlement has finally been consummated between the insurance company and Mr. Daonst, in regard to the bark Fannie Campbell, which went ashore last fall in Georgian Bay. She got off subsequently, and has been thoroughly repaired. Mr. Daonst accepts the vessel, and the insurance company pays all repairs.... Very careful observations, made by the United States Lake Survey officers with the hydrometer, show that the volume of water passing down the St. Lawrence River greatly exceeds that passing through the Detroit River. As there are no large streams entering the lakes between the mouth of the Detroit River and the head of the St. Lawrence, it is a very interesting problem as to where this surplus of water comes from.... The Cleveland *Leader* states that thus far only one appropriation has been made by Congress for the Cleveland Harbor of Refuge, the sum being $50,000, and that has not been used up yet. The contractor who has the work in charge says that if he works during the winter the amount will be used up by the 1st of next June.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Mr. J. C. Clark, the General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, states that no meetings have as yet been held between the managers of the roads entering the city on the lake front and the Council Committee on the sale of the lake front. It will be remembered that, a short time ago, the Committee requested Mr. Douglass, the President of the Illinois Central Railroad, to meet them in regard to the sale of the property. Mr. Douglass was at the time in New York, and he was informed by telegraph of the desire of the Committee. He telegraphed back that he would be in the city in a few days, when he would be happy to recieve proposals from them. He arrived here a few days later, and waited patiently for the Committee, but no Committee made its appearance, the members of it being undoubtedly too much engrossed in other matters. Mr. Douglass, therefore, has gone back again to New York, where he has some important business to transact, and will not be here until next week. No meeting can now be held until his return, and it is not likely that the Aldermen will move in the matter until after the election. The railroad managers are very anxious that something should be done at once, as a new depot is needed very much, and the Illinois Central is also desirous of moving into new offices, as its present quarters are inadequate for the constantly increasing business. If nothing is accomplished very soon in regard to the Lake-front then measures will be taken to make room for a depot on the old site, and to begin building in any event by next spring.

The reporter also called on Mr. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to learn what his road intended to do in the depot matter. Mr. Walker said that the road has taken no action yet, and would not until they could see what propositions the Council would make.

FREIGHTS TO THE EAST.

It is understood that the managers of the roads leading from Chicago to New York, including the new line via the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, have decided to increase the rate on fourth-class freights and grain to 60 cents per hundred as soon as navigation closes. During the past summer the rates were 30 cents, but in many instances contracts were made with large shippers at 25 cents. This was done because very little freight was going forward. About a month ago business improved considerably, and the rates at once went up to 35 cents, and last week they were raised to 40 cents. Though this increase was rather steep, still the public found but little fault with it, because it was not expected that the railroads could afford to carry freights as low as 25 and 30 cents all the year round. Forty cents is an equitable rate, and the roads can make money on it; it was therefore believed that no further advance would be attempted. Sixty cents is a great deal too much, and the roads will find that shippers will rather wait for the opening of navigation than pay such exorbitant rates.

WAGNER'S CARS.

As Wagner's palace cars will after the 1st of next month run over the Michigan Central Railroad, it has become necessary to have some one in Chicago to attend to the business of the line in this city. Therefore Mr. G. O. Manchester, private secretary of General Superintendent Strong, of the Michigan Central Railroad, has received the appointment of General Agent of the line, to attend to the business at this end of the line. Mr. Manchester is a very capable man, and has been in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad before he entered the service of the Michigan Central, and he will undoubtedly do his utmost to bring the new line into favor with the Western people. Mr. Manchester, however, retains his position as private secretary of Mr. Strong, in addition to his new duties.

ANOTHER NARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Monmouth, Ill., was held a day or two ago to organize the Burlington, Monmouth & Illinois River Narrow Gauge Railway, to run from Burlington, Ia., via Monmouth to Heywork, McLean County, Ill., intersecting the Rantoul & Eastern Railroad at the latter point. The capital stock of the new Company is fixed at $1,000,000, and the incorporators include the substantial business men and capitalists of the City of Monmouth. A committee of prominent citizens was appointed to commence the work at once. Another meeting is to be held in a day or two to elect Directors, and take such other steps as may be deemed advisable to promote the objects of the organization.

THE PROPOSED WINONA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 19.—A party of engineers under the charge of Mr. F. W. Kimball, formerly Assistant Chief Engineer of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, started out this forenoon to enter upon a thorough survey of the proposed Winona & Southwestern Railroad by way of the Money Creek Valley and the Village of Houston. The survey on this line, which will occupy about four weeks, will be carried to the Iowa State boundary, where it is in contemplation to connect with a projected railroad in that State.

CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 19.—James H. Stewart, some eighteen years ago a resident of Lafayette, now of Madison, Wis., has been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati Railroad—vice E. L. Waldron, resigned. Mr. Waldron accepts the position of General Superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Mr. Stewart was for a time connected with the management of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad in Ohio, and more recently was Superintendent of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad in Minnesota.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Mr. James G. Sherman, the passenger conductor of the Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canadas, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the Association, to be held at the Tremont House in this city Nov. 30. This is the first annual meeting of the Association, and matters of vital interest and great importance to all railroad conductors will be presented to the meeting for consideration, making it necessary that all the roads should be fully represented.

PERSONAL.

Col. L. B. Smith, the General Accountant of the Illinois Central Railroad, has died from hemorrhage of the lungs. Col. Smith was considered one of the best railroad accountants in the country, and has been for several years the General Accountant of the Springfield & Southeastern Railroad.

LITTLE ROCK & FORT SMITH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—A contract has been entered into for the completion of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, a distance of 45 miles, between the present terminus, Altus, and Fort Smith.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Ward will case reached an important stage to-day, which was the end of the proponents' testimony. The contestants then commenced rejoinder, but it was feeble, and the case is evidently near its close.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

An Explanation of the Public-Debt Statements.

History and Conditions of the Several Loans.

The 5-20s of 1862 and 1864 to Be Extinguished by March Next.

When the Other Bonds Are Payable—Value of Long-Time Bonds.

New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The attention of the public is directed on the first day of each month through the newspapers to the financial condition of the National Treasury. This publication is made by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is known as the "Statement of the public debt of the United States." This statement shows the various loans outstanding, which are classified under proper headings; the cash balance in the Treasury; the amount of the public debt, and the decrease made in the previous month. This debt statement is a matter of particular interest to bankers and brokers, and of general interest to all who pay any attention to the administration of public affairs. The newspapers print a mere skeleton of the monthly statement. But, were the entire statement to be printed, it would remain a sealed book to most people, since they can know little about the various loans, which are referred to only by title, when they were created, what amount of bonds were authorized, when redeemable and when payable, and the numerous other details that go to make up their individual history. Reliable information upon these points cannot fail to be advantageous to those who hold United States bonds, or who may be seeking safe and profitable investments. The following facts and figures on the subject have been obtained from the records of the Treasury Department.

Reference to the public debt statement for October will show that the bonds of the United States of which both the principal and interest are payable in gold appear under fourteen heads or titles, which represent that number of different loans. Of this number, however, the loan known as

"FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862,"

which was the largest loan issued by the Government, has been called in for payment; or, in other words, for conversion into bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. The call made July 28, 1875, for $11,837,200, which will mature Oct. 28, 1875, extinguished the entire amount of the original loan. This loan was authorized by act of Feb. 25, 18 2. Opportunity was given the public to subscribe for this loan, and when the time arrived for closing the books it was found that $11,000,000 were subscribed in excess of the amount authorized by Congress, the amount authorized being $500,000,0 0. By act of March 3, 1864, the issue of the additional $11,000,000 subscribed was authorized, and the construction given the act of Jan. 28, 1865, further increased the issue $4,000,000, making the amount issued $515,000,000. This entire amount has been extinguished by actual payments and by conversion into 5 per cent bonds, and after the 28th of the present month will cease to appear in the list of interest-bearing debt on the monthly debt-statement.

The whole amount of bonds known as "five-twenties of March, 1861," have also been called, and will mature Nov. 13, 1875, after which date they will cease to draw interest. This loan was issued under act of March 3, 1864, the same act under which the ten-forty loan was issued, and was for the balance of the $200,000,000 not taken up in ten-forty bonds. The original amount of the loan was $3,882,500. It was redeemable after five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date.

Of the bonds known as "five-twenties of June, 1864," $7,075,400 were called under dates of Aug. 14, 1871, and 17, 1873, and it is presumed that for the purposes of the further conversion of five-twenties, and also for the requirements of the sinking-fund, the entire balance of this loan will be soon called in and called in calls. The act under which it was created authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, redeemable in five and payable within forty years from date. The total amount issued was $246,867,300. The amount of this loan now borne on the list of interest-bearing debt is $57,829,750. Calls are now out for one-half of this amount, and the $22,000,000 of 5 per cents yet to issue to complete the $500,000,000 authorized will extinguish nearly the entire balance by Nov. 15, the date upon which the option of the syndicate will expire. Thus by the 1st of March next the five-twenties of 1862 and 1864, which originally amounted to $944,443,800, will be extinguished.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Of the remaining eleven loans on the debt statement, the first on the list is "the loan of 1858," the amount being $960,000, registered stock, interest 5 per cent, payable on the 1st days of January and July. This is the oldest of all the outstanding loans of the United States. Twenty millions were issued, payable any time after Jan. 1, 1874, from which fact the bonds are known in the market as "fives of 1874." No bonds of this loan were issued for less than $1,000. The small balance yet outstanding may be retained at any time at the pleasure of the United States. Congress will have to make provision for the payment or conversion of these bonds before the Secretary can extinguish them.

LOAN OF FEBRUARY, 1861.

This leaves but ten loans which have any time to run, and which will, it is hoped, in the future, constitute the entire list of Government loans in the market. These may be classified as follows: The loan of February, 1861, is classified under the head among the "sixes of 1881." The rate of interest is 6 per cent, payable January and July. At the present time the bonds known as sixes of 1881 are the most popular of the Government bonds, and in the daily reports of stock quotations will be found at the head of the Government list. Their popularity is attributable to the length of time for which they run. The loan of 18.1 was authorized by the act of Feb. 8, 1861. Twenty-five millions were authorized, but bonds were issued only for $18,413,000. They are issued in coupon bonds of $1,000 and registered bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. On the bonds it is expressed that they are payable at any time after Jan. 1, 1881, but the extreme limit of the authorized issue of the bond is Dec. 31, 1880, and the bonds become payable on that day, notwithstanding the language of their face. It will be noticed from the date of authorization that this loan was created on the very eve of the Rebellion, and less than one month before the inauguration of President Lincoln. By the provisions of the act the President was authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding $25,000,000, to be used in the payment of the current demands upon the Treasury, and for the redemption of Treasury notes then outstanding. From the phraseology of the act it will be observed that $25,0 0,000 were needed for the purpose of providing for a deficiency which then existed in the income of the Government, and at a time of profound peace, as previously stated, the amounts of this loan issued was $18,415,000, of which the Treasury received $16,393,2 3.00, showing that it cost the United States to negotiate the loan $2,016,7 6.00, which is equal to about 11 per cent on the full amount borrowed. The entire expense of negotiating the five hundred millions of new 5 per cents will cost the Government about $2,250,0 0, which is in marked contrast with the expense of negotiating eighteen and one-half millions in the early part of 18.1. The fact that the United States had to pay 11 per cent to place a loan of twenty-five millions shows how much the credit of the Government was reduced during the retirement of President Buchanan. And just here it may not be out of place to state that on June 30, 1857, the year President Buchanan was inaugurated, the public debt was $28,699,832. When he retired it was $90,580,874.

OREGON WAR DEBT.

The "Oregon war debt" also comes to us from antebellum days. It was authorized by the act of March 2, 1861, and was created to provide for the expense incurred by the Territories of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hostilities in those Territories in the years 1855-6. The total amount issued was $1,090,850, all of which were coupon bonds. The rate of interest is 6 per cent. The interest on the bonds for $50 and $100 is payable annually on July 1, while the interest on the $500 bonds is paid semi-annually on Jan. 1 and July 1. Unlike any other coupon bonds, these are made payable to the order of a payee named in the bond, and can only pass by assignment, duly executed, as in the case of registered bonds. The amount originally issued, $143,850 have been redeemed, leaving $945,000 now outstanding, which is redeemable July 1, 1881. The words "Oregon war debt" are printed on the face of the bonds, from which the title of the loan is derived.

LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.

On July 17, 1861, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $250,000,000, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds and Treasury notes in such proportions as he might deem advisable, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years. By a supplementary act passed Aug. 5, 1861, it was provided that no bond should be issued for less than $50; and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to exchange bonds of that denomination for Treasury notes issued under the former act. This is why the loan is known as the "Loan of July and August, 1861," the words just quoted being printed on the face of the bonds. In the market the bonds are called "Sixes of 1881," and are distinguished from the other sixes, or loan of February, 1861, by the date of redemption, which is July 1, 1881. The entire amount of this loan issued was $189,321-350, and the entire amount is still outstanding. This loan, by the act authorizing it, is made redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years. The rate of interest is 6 per cent, payable on the 1st days of January and July. This was the first loan authorized after the formal secession of some of the Southern States.

LOAN OF 1863.

The loan of 1863 is also known in the market as "sixes of 1881," from the rate of interest and the fact that the bonds may be redeemed in 1881. They are distinguished from the other sixes of 1881 by the words "Treasury Department, act March 3, 1863," printed upon their face. Like the other sixes of 1881, the interest is payable on the 1st days of January and July. The act creating this loan authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $100,000,000, but a supplementary act passed June 30, 1864, limited the loan to $75,000,000, which amount was at that time advertised. The whole amount is outstanding, and may be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government after June 30, 1881. Coupon and registered bonds of this loan of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 were issued, and also registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000.

TEN-FORTIES.

The bonds known in the market as "ten-forties" were authorized by the act of March 3, 1864. The amount authorized was $200,000,000, and the whole amount issued $196,117,300. The act authorizing this loan provides that it may be redeemed in ten years, but makes it payable in forty years from date, which makes these bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after Feb. 28, 1874, and absolutely payable March 1, 1904. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable on the first days of March and September, except the bonds for $50 and $100, the interest on which is payable annually on March 1. This loan runs longer than any other on the Government list, and is the only war loan on the bonds of which bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The amount outstanding is $194,866,300. The coupon and registered bonds are of the denomination of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. There are also registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000. The face of the bonds is designated by the words "Five per cent loan, under act of March 3,1864," and "Redeemable after ten, payable forty years from date."

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.

The act of March 3, 1865, authorized the borrowing of a sum aggregating not more than $600,000,000, the main purpose of the act being to convert Treasury notes and some other outstanding obligations into the bonds authorized by the act. Under the authority of this act bonds were sold for money and issued to the value of $203,327,750. These bonds bear 6 per cent interest, payable the 1st days of May and November. The principal is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable twenty years from date. The amount now outstanding is $152,934,-350. The bonds have printed on their face the words, "Redeemable after five, and payable twenty years from date," and "Act of March 3, 1865," by which they are distinguished from the consolidated bonds issued that year and known as "Consols of 1865." These bonds will probably be the next called for conversion.

CONSOLS.

Under the act of March 3, 1865, referred to in the preceding paragraph, and a supplementary act passed April, 1866, bonds were issued for the conversion and consolidation of certain outstanding obligations of the United States. The bonds issued in exchange for outstanding obligations were to be in addition to the $600,000,000 authorized by the act. The conversion of outstanding obligations into these loans gave to the bonds the title of "consols." The bonds were issued in three series. The first bear date of July 1, 1865, and are known as "consols of 1865." They became redeemable July 1, 1870, and are payable July 1, 1885. The amount issued was $332,998,950. The second series, known as "consols of 1867," bear date July 1, 1867. They became redeemable July 1, 1872, and are payable July 1, 1887. The amount issued was $270,692,350. The third series, "consols of 1868," bear date July 1, 1868, and became redeemable July 1, 1873. They will be payable July 1, 1888. The amount issued was $42,839,350. All the bonds of those series are designated on their face, "Consolidated debt, issued under act of Congress approved March 3, 1865;" "Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from date;" and "in God is our trust." They bear 6 per cent interest, payable the first days of January and July. The aggregate amount issued of these consolidated bonds was $865,140,650. There is now outstanding of the issue of 1865 $202,063,-100; of 1867, $310,022,750; of 1868, $37,474,000. Total amount now outstanding, $550,759,850, being $304,380,-800 less than the amount originally issued.

THE NEW FIVES.

The funded loan of 1881 now being issued was authorized by act of July 14, 1870. It was created to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund at a lower rate of interest the five-twenty bonds which bear 6 per cent interest. By the terms of the act authorizing the loan, the interest, and principal of the bonds are made payable in coin of the present standard value. It was provided in the original act that the Secretary of the Treasury should borrow a sum not exceeding $200,000,-000, for which coupons and registered bonds should be issued, bearing 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from date. Also that a sum not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000,000 shall be borrowed, the bonds for which shall in all respects be like those spoken of above, except that the rate of interest shall be 4½ per cent per annum, and be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from date of issue. Also that similar bonds, to the amount of $1,000,000,000, may be issued, the rate of interest to be 4 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date of issue. The proceeds from the sale of these bonds are required to be devoted to the redemption of any outstanding bonds known as five-twenties. An amendatory act, passed Jan. 20, 1871, authorized the issue of the amount of bonds bearing 5 per cent to be increased to $550,000,-000, and provided that the interest on all the bonds authorized by the original act shall be paid quarterly. The amount of 5 per cent bonds now issued is $437,-955,450. As previously stated, calls are out for over $17,000,000 of five-twenties, which leaves less than $30,-0 0,000 to complete the amount of the 5 per cent bonds authorized by the act of Congress. The full amount authorized ($ 00,0 0,000) will be taken by Nov. 15, the option of the Syndicate expiring upon that date.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was nothing new around the Government offices yesterday. Most of the officials were at the Convention during the afternoon.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mansase, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 51; 3 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 50.

The County Clerk yesterday sent notices to the judges at the last election asking them to return the ballot-boxes, that they might be delivered to the judges of the coming election.

Monday evening Capt. Ellis was presented with a gold-headed ebony stick, and he was so modest about it he never mentioned it. It was the gift of admiring citizens in the vicinity of the station.

The beautiful picture of "Moses Striking the Rock," which adorns the new chapel of the Washingtonian Home, was generously donated by Prof. L. Gregori and Giovanni Casetti, and the Executive Committee of the Home have passed a vote of thanks to the artists for their contribution.

The celebrated case of Isaac Greenebaum against Henry Greenebaum & Co. will make its first appearance in open court to-morrow forenoon at 10 o'clock, that being the hour set by Judge Farwell for hearing the argument on the defendant's bill of exceptions to the amended bill of Isaac Greenebaum.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the counsel of the Citizens' Association are hereby requested to proceed with and earnestly prosecute the pending suits to set aside the so-called election of April 23, 1875, upon the ground of fraud."

The police at the Madison-Street Station yesterday learned the particulars of the suicide of Myron L. Underwood, aged 21 years, residing at No. 74 Throop street. He is supposed to have become temporarily insane from long-continued doses of morphine. His relatives found him early Monday evening suspended from a rope thrown over the joists of the barn in the rear of the house. The Coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

Brown, "the mind-reader," writes to THE TRIBUNE somewhat indignantly repelling the accusation, made in last Sunday's issue, that he is "possessed of clairvoyant powers." Clairvoyance is clear-seeing. Brown, therefore, is not a clear-sighted person. He will consider himself hereby apologized to by the author of the paragraph in question. All clear-seeing people who will take the trouble to look at Brown to-morrow evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church may, if their eyes are not bandaged, discover what kind of an object Brown is.

At about 6:20 o'clock last evening a man named Charles Peters, a saloon-keeper at Jefferson, was severely injured while attempting to get into his wagon, on Milwaukee avenue, near Second street. The horses took fright and dashed into a team coming in the opposite direction, driven by Jonas Ohnstein, and were severely injured on Ohnstein's wagon. Ohnstein himself was thrown out, and received painful, but by no means dangerous, wounds and bruises. Peters was picked up in an insensible condition, badly injured on the head, back, and spine. His recovery is somewhat doubtful.

The Sunday Lecture Society announces Mr. W. R. Emerson, an accomplished orator and reformer, on "The Mechanic of 1775 and 1875," for next Sunday afternoon. The public is asked to take notice of some new rules adopted by the Executive Committee. In order to prevent any confusion at the ticket-office or within the hall, only a limited number of tickets will be sold for each lecture, and the doors, which open at 3, will be locked at 3 and remain shut until the lecture is over. The number of tickets for next Sunday's lecture has been fixed at 2,000. Of these, 1,000 are for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 and 119 State street. It will lighten the labors of the managers if persons intending to hear the lecture will avail themselves of this opportunity to buy tickets beforehand. Each ticket is good for any lecture, and the course does not end until May.

A case of alleged gross and heartless neglect on the part of the authorities of the County Hospital is reported. About one week ago a man named Edward Murphy, who had come to the city from the South on a visit to his relatives, was taken seriously ill and removed to the County Hospital. Notwithstanding his repeated requests that information be sent to his relatives, who live at No. 83 Bond street, they did not learn of his condition until last Friday, when, on calling at the hospital, they found to their surprise and grief that he was dead and buried. After some further inquiry they learned that Murphy had died on the previous day, and had been buried immediately, his corpse being buried without any clothing, in a rough box. The relatives of the deceased are naturally indignant at this alleged inhuman treatment, and are anxious to have the hospital authorities investigated.

THE REVIVAL.

WHITTLE AND BLISS INVITED.

At the general meeting of ministers held in Lower Farwell Hall Monday afternoon, a resolution was passed approving the recommendation made by the Committee of Eighty that Messrs. Whittle and Bliss be invited to come and inaugurate the work of revival in this city. In accordance with this action, Mr. J. V. Farwell, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee of Eighty, yesterday sent a formal invitation to Maj. Whittle, who is now in Minneapolis, having gone there from St. Paul, where he has been laboring so successfully during the past few weeks. There is no doubt but that the evangelist will accept the invitation gladly, but it is not possible yet to fix the exact date of his return, as his work in Minneapolis has only just commenced. Meanwhile, a strong effort will be made by the local ministers to set the ball rolling and create a greater interest among the church members. Indications of the approaching revival are already to be seen in the larger attendance at the regular church meetings, and noticeably in that of the noon prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall. The meeting in that place yesterday was more than usually crowded, and after the regular services, eight persons arose and asked for prayers. Some enthusiasm was aroused by the reading of a telegram from Maj. Whittle, announcing many conversions at the Sunday-evening meeting in Minneapolis.

In regard to changing the character of the noon meeting, by making it more general and holding it at a different hour, as was suggested at the ministerial meeting Monday, it may be said that the plan does not meet with the approval of the Devotional Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who have charge of the noon meeting. Mr. Van Arsdale, President of the Association, thinks it decidedly improper to interfere with this meeting at all. Hence it is probable that, if union meetings are appointed, they will be held in the afternoon.

THE GRAND JURY.

NOTHING DISCOVERED YET.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued the farcical investigation into the alleged bribery of certain members of the County Board in the letting of the contract for the foundation of the new Court-House to Mr. Harms. C. F. Periolat, Sheriff Agnew, and a *Times* reporter were the witnesses, the former appearing in obedience to an attachment issued the day previous. Their testimony, as might have been expected, amounted to nothing. They were all as innocent as lambs of any information on the subject, the former denying that he had been peddling Harms' note, the second that he knew anything of Harms' purchasing the notes of any of the Commissioners, and the latter, while writing some of the charges, that he knew anything of their basis, explaining that whatever he had written on the subject had been at the dictation of the management of the *Times*.

It is very singular in this investigation, which has now been in progress nearly a week, that the witnesses examined have been of the know-nothing order, when it has been in the power of the jury at any hour to reach the author of the charges, who is supposed to know whereof he wrote. Another strange feature is the fact that although a subpœna was issued for Mr. Wilkie, the writer of the article complained of, either it has not been served, or he is allowed to disregard it. While it is doubtful whether there is anything in the charges of the *Times*, the conduct of the jury or its officers in the matter has been trifling and inexcusable, giving the public reason to question its sincerity and earnestness in the work. Mr. Wilkie is believed to know whatever there is of truth or falsity in the charges, and the case with which he could have been secured as a witness, and the fact that he has not been secured, is in no wise creditable to the jury, the State's Attorney, or the Deputy in whose hands the subpœna was placed several days ago.

MARK SHERIDAN.

A LITTLE TALK WITH THE MAYOR.

Mark Sheridan, the silent and mysterious President of the defunct Police Board, has lately fallen into the habit of calling in daily at the down-town resorts, where his face used to be as familiar as that of the man in the moon in the almanacs. Shortly before retiring into private life, Mark had become painfully talkative, and objectionably so to the present party in power. They had hoped that his retirement to private life would curb his tongue on political subjects as well, and thus he would naturally fall back into his silent, sphynx-like manners as in days gone by. And so, when Mayor Colvin met the smiling Mark a few days ago, he greeted him very cordially, inquired after his good health, also that of his family, wished him much prosperity, and all that sort of thing. But Mark resented the compliment in the most imperative manner. Taking a few backward steps, he gazed directly into the Mayor's face, and said: "I have nothing but good health left; you have deprived me of everything else." One word brought on another, the charter election frauds were discussed in the warmest manner, the accusation of fraud in the Sixth Ward returns was vigorously resented by Sheridan, the course of the Board of Police was subjected to criticism, and so on until a street scene between Colvin and Sheridan was imminent.

Sheridan, who was as cool as a cucumber, assailed the Mayor right and left about the Sullivan City Government, who were continuing themselves in office through a fraudulent election, and tyrannizing over the people who had been duped into putting them into power. Just as the scene was at its highest, and seemed likely to culminate in a fistic encounter, Henry Greenebaum interfered, and demanded that the conversation should be changed, and accordingly inquired as to progress on the new Custom-House. The Mayor hardly answered the question, and took Henry to one side, leaving Sheridan to go his way in peace.

Then Mark went away to a quiet nook and commenced some cogitations in the following manner: "Republican Governments are played out; they are things of the past. We are drifting towards either monarchy or Democracy; at present it looks like the latter. The Supreme Court decides the Election law invalid. To elect a new set of city officers it is merely necessary to hold a mass-meeting for the nominations, stuff a few ballot-boxes, declare the nominees elected, and then turn the matter over to a set of expensive lawyers to fight and combat in a gladiator show before the Supreme Court of the State. This is the true Democracy of the present day. No Diogenes need howl about, and go live in a tub. In the election this fall Hesing will be victorious. Look at the men who are to count the ballots for the proof. In the election next fall Mike McDonald will carry the town. Everything goes in rings. Marriages and political mesalliances are bound by them. Joe, give me another cider," and a little later the cynical ex-President was shuffling along Clark street, his brows lowering on Colvin's castle, and the close observer might have heard mutterings of "How I will tan your hide when I get on the stump."

AMERICAN POLITICS.

COMMENTED ON BY DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty delivered his second and last lecture in the Star Course, on "American Politics," at the Union Park Congregational Church last evening. After several selections excellently rendered on the organ by Mr. Louis Falk, the lecturer was introduced in a few neat and appropriate remarks by Mr. Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Dougherty, after a brief introductory, began his theme. He alluded to the past history of our great Republic, when genius and intelligence, as well as probity of character, were the requisites in order to hold public office. Later the thing was entirely changed. Over all the land stalked corruption, each day exposing some new defalcation among the chosen of the people. Now the funds of a county were embezzled; anon, a State official was detected in malfeasance. The speaker mentioned New York, other cities, and, in fact, every State and city in the Union, especially the Southern States.

Statesmanship was debauched by an ignorant herd of manumitted slaves whose mockery of administration would have provoked laughter had not their oppression outraged civilization.

The lecturer pictured the politicians of the present day as those frequenting pot-houses, and having no honor, no character, being merely pliant tools in the hands of any party, to be bought by or sold to the highest bidder, as justices of the peace without justice. He also gave some descriptive and amusing pictures of this class, which were heartily appreciated by the audience. The lecturer held that the life of the Republic, and the maintenance of free institutions, depended on purity in politics. The corruption now rampant must be checked, or else like France as an Empire the Government might become a thing of the past. He then showed where the remedy lay—with the people, who had full control of office-seekers and office-holders. If they exercised their great prerogative, the ballot; if influential and honest men interested themselves, and did not lend their name to anything that was questionable, then would the great result be gained, then corruption would cease in Congress and in every other branch of Government, and throughout this great and glorious land.

THE GERMAN Y. M. C. A.

STATISTICS OF ITS PROGRESS.

A meeting was held last evening in the Lutheran Church on Snell street, near West Chicago avenue, in the interests of the German Young Men's Christian Association. The services were mainly of a devotional character. An address was delivered by F. W. Conrad, D. D., of Philadelphia, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, upon the subject of a profession of faith. He said that this profession involved "what must be believed," "what must be renounced," and "what must be done." These three points were developed in a very able manner. Dr. Conrad is an American by birth, but he speaks the German language with entire ease. His influence as editor of the leading Lutheran paper of the country, and as a speaker who travels much and addresses audiences regularly in both languages, is very great, and it was clearly apparent in the meeting last night.

At the close of his remarks John Stadler gave a report of the German Young Men's Christian Association Convention recently held in Toledo, which he attended as a delegate. Although the Association had been in existence but a year, it already numbered 287 organizations, and had a membership of nearly 6,000.

The meeting last night was the first held in the northwestern part of the city. Hereafter they will be held in the lower room of Farwell Hall, the next to be on the evening of the first Monday in November. The organization will act in conjunction with the Young Men's Christian Association, of which it is a part.

LOCAL LETTERS.

OUR SHEET-ANCHOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The controversy going on in this nation about the right or wrong of retaining the Bible in our public schools is becoming interesting. In my opinion, to turn the word of God out of the schools at the bidding of those who do not believe that it is the word of God would be an eternal shame. The Bible is not a sectarian book. A book that is the foundation stone of so many sectarian builders cannot be called a sectarian book. If the Bible is sectarian, then God is sectarian. The sun and the common air we breathe are sectarian, and should be turned out of the schools, too. Then we should become like all the nations that have had the Bible taken from them, dead and damned. The Roman Catholics have the Bible, but they will not let the people have it. They translated the Bible, and kept it from the people, and the nations went straight down into the dark ages. And when a few godly ones cried for the word of God, another company of learned men translated it again, and, no doubt, it was a better translation than the first. For this, the reason that they had better facilities for making a truthful translation, and scattered it among the people, and, straightway, those who received it came up out of darkness into the light of Christian civilization. And then those who loved darkness better than the light said, "We don't like your book that has accomplished such grand results, and taken away our power, and we will fight it, burn it, get it out of the schools and out of the world if we can, and take you with us into the second edition of darkness." And if we let them do it, I repeat it, it would be an eternal shame. The Roman Catholics are as afraid of their own Bible as they are of ours, and keep the light of the Lord from the poor perishing ones. It is remarkable that in all Catholic countries the mass of the people do not think for themselves, but let others do their thinking. That is one of the principal reasons why they have so strong a tendency to go down into darkness. If we would judge the tree by its fruits, we should do better. It is the millstone about the necks of France, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Mexico, and other nations that is dragging them down to the depths of the sea. They have decided, burnt, and treated shamefully too many little ones. If the Catholics not love the Bible, the most legitimate thing for them to do is to wait (O, what an eternal waiting!) till they get the power, and then put us on the rack, and make us do as they want us to do, as they always have done when they had the power. If we were like them, we should do to them as they do to us, but we have a much better way. For a few millions of Catholics and infidels (which is about the same thing in another word), to say to us, "It makes us feel bad to see that radiant book on your desks, and to accommodate our defiled consciences we want you to take it away, notwithstanding, in doing so, you trample on the pure consciences of thirty millions of people," is a shameful thing. And for us to obey, I repeat it, would be an eternal shame!

MOUNTAIN BOY.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Owing to an editorial in the *Times* of this morning, it is due from me (as the writer of the communication referred to), in justice to Mr. MacVeagh, to say that the article was written without the knowledge of that gentleman, as in fact no one but myself saw it until published in your paper. I never talked a word upon the subject of politics or office with Mr. MacVeagh in my life. I have not seen him for two months. Mr. Hesing I do not know. I don't know as I ever saw him. So much for the "cunningly devised trick" the *Times* devotes so much space to.

ANTI-RING.

CITY HALL.

Dan O'Hara can walk out.

The City Marshal's chair is waiting for Ald. [illegible] to fill it.

The payers of water taxes handed over $1,459.09 to the city yesterday.

Judge Dickey, Corporation Counsel, is still at Ottawa busy over the tax cases.

Mayor Colvin weighs 225 pounds, and his secretary, Cleveland, can balance that.

Eight thousand dollars were taken in by the City Collector from the tax-payers yesterday.

If the Collector had had $3.25 more yesterday he would have turned into the City Treasury $6,300.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division may endeavor to get together to-morrow afternoon.

Patrolmen Aaron J. Brown and Daniel H. O'Brien were dismissed from the police-force yesterday by Supt. Hickey for not attending to their duty.

The political campaign makes affairs quiet around the City-Hall. The Aldermen do not gather around there as plentifully as formerly, and many of the officials spend considerable time at other places.

The Board of Public Works have advertised for bids for the construction of the dam which is intended to cut off the flow of water from the Desplaines River into the Ogden Ditch. William B. Ogden has consented to allow his land to be used for the purpose. The work will cost $2,000.

Mr. Stowe, the owner of the rookeries on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, which have been condemned by the Superintendent of Buildings, appealed to the Mayor yesterday, and his case was submitted officially sufficiently to cause an inquiry to be made into Mr. Bailey's action. Two of these shanties were partly destroyed by fire Sunday night, and the Superintendent of Buildings promptly stepped in to abate what he has long regarded as a nuisance. If a test case is to be made between the Superintendent and the Mayor a better one could not be found than this. The buildings are regular fire-traps, with chimneys so defective one can punch one's finger through the masonry work, filled with saloon-keepers and harlots, and made still more dangerous by a multitude of stoves whose pipes touch partitions and other inflammable materials at a dozen different points. At present, by the orders of the Superintendent, no fires are allowed to be lighted in any of the buildings. So long as they remain they are a constant threat to the substantial brick structures on both sides of them.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

According to the Sanitary Superintendent's report of last week's mortality the deaths were 139, 12 more than in the corresponding week of 1874, and 7 more than during the preceding week. The cool weather has lessened the infant mortality. Only 31 were under 1 year of age; 28 from 1 to 2 years; 5 from 2 to 3 years; 5 from 3 to 4; 4 from 4 to 5; 7 from 5 to 10; 11 from 10 to 20; 9 from 20 to 30; 15 from 30 to 40; 11 from 40 to 50; 5 from 50 to 60; 3 from 60 to 70; 4 from 70 to 80; 5 from 80 to 90, and 1 above 90 years. The deaths of men and boys numbered one more than those of the women and girls. Forty-six were married, and 2 were colored. The causes of the deaths were mainly these: Consumption, 15; convulsions, 15; typhoid, scarlet, and congestive fevers, 17; cholera infantum, 7; congestion of the brain, 4; inflammation of the brain, 4; croup, 2; diarrhœa, 6; diphtheria, 3.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The American Electrical Society holds its regular meeting at Room 10 Union Building this evening at 8 o'clock.

The gentleman who sent the communication to THE TRIBUNE regarding the game played upon him by a newsboy on the Illinois Central Railroad will confer a favor by leaving his address at this office.

The Chicago Athenæum will hold its annual election of officers and Directors Thursday in its rooms, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street. All persons who have been members of the society three months are entitled to vote. The polls will be open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Mr. Sydney Myers was expected to address the Chicago Philosophical Society last Saturday evening on the subject of "Commerce," involving transportation and change of ownership. Mr. Myers, having returned from the East, will speak on the same subject next Saturday evening at the rooms of the Society, southeast corner of State and Washington streets.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The inaugural entertainment, which was postponed from last Thursday, will be held this evening without fail.

The programme as originally arranged will be carried out. The attendance of the First Regiment is assured. There will be brief addresses by several well-known gentlemen. Two poems will be read, one by John Boyle O'Reilly, the second by Mr. Jeremiah Mahony, of this city. There will be music, glees, etc., and the whole will wind up with a promenade concert and hop.

CRIMINAL.

J. H. Howe wants to move away from No. 46 South Desplaines street. Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening sneak-thieves entered his apartments and took about $70 worth of clothing.

Hall & Co., clothiers, on South Clark street, yesterday complained that during Monday evening burglars entered their store by lifting a scuttle on the sidewalk, and then cutting through the floor from the basement. About $160 worth of clothing was carried off.

The police at the Armory were yesterday informed of one of the largest of the many small burglaries that have taken place in this city during the present season. The victim is Dr. Walter Hay, whose office is at the corner of State and Monroe streets. All the valuables of the family were stored in a safe in the office. Sunday night burglars entered, forced the safe, and abstracted $.50 worth of jewelry and other valuable trinkets.

Detective Dargon has thus far recovered about $2,500 worth of property stolen by the gang of thieves whose leaders are at present confined in the Armory. The gang is much larger than was at first supposed, and are no doubt responsible for the numerous "cracking" exploits that have been perpetrated along the avenues during the past summer. The days of the rest of the gang are numbered on the detective's finger-ends.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held its regular meeting Monday night, all the members being present. Petitions were received for 4-inch water pipes on Dunning street, from Seminary avenue to Halsted street, and on Seminary avenue between Wrightwood and Fullerton avenues. Thus, the first petitions for water come from the very locality where most of the opposition was manifested at the inception of the undertaking. Ordinances were adopted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. Other ordinances were adopted for the introduction of water-pipe as follows: For a 6-inch pipe on Sheffield avenue from Belmont avenue to the Green Bay road; for a 4-inch on Lincoln avenue, between Belmont and Fullerton avenues; for a 4-inch on Diversey avenue, from Halsted street to Sheffield avenue. These latter will be put in whenever the assessments can be collected.

A petition for a sidewalk on Lill avenue, from Sheffield to Seminary avenue, was granted, and an ordinance therefor drafted.

Applications for appointment as Inspector of Water-Pipe were received from J. L. Burrows, of Ravenswood, and William Lewis, for eight years Assistant Engineer at the Chicago Water-Works. The applications were referred to the Supervisor, with power to employ. The same gentleman was instructed to purchase a steam gauge for pipe-testing machine.

The grading and cinndering of Sheffield avenue from Wellington to Belmont avenue was let to Hansen & Fountain for 70 cents per foot, and on the same avenue from Belmont to the Green Bay road, to L. Kennedy, at the same price per foot.

The Board then adjourned to meet Tuesday, Oct. 26, for the opening of bids and award of contracts on the pumping-works.

The engineer is running the lines up north for pipe trenches, and the contractor will be in his wake before the week closes. The machine for testing pipe will be ready to-morrow, and the pipe are expected daily. The assessment for a pipe will range from 40 to 60 cents per foot, according as there are not, or are, corner lots with two water frontages. In the latter case the corner will pay only for its main front, and the other front will be distributed among the inside lots on that line, bringing up the cost to the highest figure given above, as the estimate of the tax on a 25-foot lot will be only $15, and will not bear heavily on the smaller property owners.

"Saddlerock" Smith and Joseph Kohler, the saloonmen, are circulating for signature petitions to the Governor asking that so much of their sentence as relates to free quarters at the public expense be dispensed with by executive clemency. It will next be in order to have the $20 fine raised.

MISSISSIPPI.

Peace Compact Arranged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19.—The *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) corespondent gives the following statement in regard to the so-called treaty of peace, whereby the militia was disbanded: The following-named citizens of Hinds County, Gen. J. Z. George, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Joshua Green, D. Shelton, E. Richardson, J. W. Robinson, H. Hilzneim, T. J. Wharton, Frank Johnson, J. C. Rietti, Robert L. Saunders, Gen. Robert Lowry, and W. L. Nugent, held an interview with the Governor on Thursday. The citizens, in response to the fears expressed by the Governor, that peace and good order would not be preserved, and that the colored men would not be permitted to vote as they pleased, assured the Governor that there was no other desire among the whites than that peace should be preserved, the laws enforced, and fair elections had. The leading whites had all along inculcated this, and they also assured the Governor that they would pursue this course until the election, and would, both by precept and example, do all in their power to preserve peace and good order, and secure a fair election. Gov. Ames promised that, in view of the statement made by the citizens, he was willing to meet their views as far as he could, and to that end he promised that he would order all the militia companies which had been organized to disperse and go to their homes without their arms; but, on further consultation, it was agreed that the arms of the several companies organized should be deposited in depots in the neighborhood in which the companies were raised, and should there be guarded by United States troops, to be detailed for that purpose, and to be under the control of the Governor, and to be removed only on his order; or, if the United States troops could not be gotten, then the arms were to be guarded by men selected by the Governor and Gen. George; that the arms would not again be delivered to the militia, except in the case of a riot or insurrection, which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20—1 a. m.—For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slowly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	Wther.
6:53 a. m.	30.35	36	70	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.33	49	50	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.26	55	39	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.23	55	39	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.19	48	56	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.19	48	56	S., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 59; minimum, 33.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Chicago	30.19	48	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	41	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Breckenridge	29.87	48	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.17	52	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.88	51	S. W., light	.....	Smoky.
Denver	30.21	52	W., gentle	.....	Smoky.
Escanaba	29.99	47	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.16	53	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.06	52	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.10	53	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.01	54	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.21	48	Calm	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.82	46	Calm	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.80	51	S. W., gentle	.....	Smoky.

ANOTHER PLANET.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 19.—Prof. James C. Watson, of the Michigan University, discovered a new planet last night. Its right ascension is 15 deg. 16 min.; its declination, 7 deg. 3 min. north. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, and is moving west and south.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Two Men, Accused of Murder, Lynched by a Mob at Portage, Wis.

Trial and Death-Sentence of the Abortionists at Toronto.

Mrs. Raap, the St. Paul Murderess, Sent to State Prison for Life.

Pistol-Practice Between a Divorced Husband and Wife at Fairfield, Ill.

How Maj. Graham, in Attempting to "Jump" a Mine, Jumped the Styx.

DEFALCATION AND DISAPPEARANCE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Oct. 18.—Quiet an excitement was caused on Wednesday of last week by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Charles Cornelius, Cashier of Pierce & Dean's Bank. An investigation of his accounts for the last few days of his business shows a deficiency of about $1,600. A thorough investigation of his accounts is now being made. Mr. Cornelius is a man of more than ordinary ability, having received a liberal education. Previous to his coming to Sycamore, he was employed in a bank in Fenton, Mich., which position he left, and for about a year studied for the ministry. Not liking the profession, he again turned his attention to banking, and soon obtained a position with Pierce & Dean, where he has been employed for the last six years. He was considered a good, quick, and reliable accountant, and the rapidity with which he handled money gave him the name of "Spinner," by which he was known here. None could boast of more friends than "Spinner." In secret societies he was very popular; was Secretary of the Sycamore Lodge A. F. & A. M., and belonged to both the Chapter and Commandery here. He was also Past Noble Grand of the Sycamore Lodge I. O. O. F., and last spring was elected City Clerk, and was also one of the Directors of the Sycamore Driving Park Association, and as an officer was well liked in all the different positions he held. No one can account for his leaving with so small a sum. He took no clothing with him, except what he wore, leaving a gold watch and chain, all his jewelry, and about $500 worth of notes, stocks, etc. He had recently become quite dissipated, but never neglected his business. Why he should leave in this manner none can tell.

SAMPLE.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 19.—A special from Stevens Point gives the following account of the double lynching in that city this morning: "This city was thrown into a state of excitement at early dawn this morning on recedented in the history of this vicinity. About 3 o'clock in the morning a force of armed men numbering nearly a hundred proceeded silently to the jail while the citizens were buried in slumber, and, gaining a forcible entrance into the jail, took Amos and Isaiah Courtwright, the murderers of Sheriff Baker, from their cells. They then proceeded with their prisoners about a mile from the Court-House, where they deliberately hung them to a tree. The two men prayed for their lives, but the crowd was resolute, and no appeals for mercy touched them. Their bodies were found hanging to the tree at day-break. The news spread like wildfire and the utmost consternation and excitement prevails."

(To the Associated Press.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—About a week ago the Sheriff of Portage County, named Baker, was killed by two brothers named Amos and Isaiah Courtwright, whom he attempted to eject from a building. This morning about 3 o'clock a party of masked men numbering forty went to the jail at Stevens Point, seized the watch and put him in irons, beat down the outside doors, took out the Courtwrights and hung them to a pine tree overhanging the road. The whole affair was quickly and systematically executed. There is no evidence of the identity of the perpetrators, but it is understood that they came from the Town of Plover.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—A Committee of prominent citizens of East Feliciana Parish, headed by Mr. Pipes, Conservative member of the House from that parish, waited upon Acting-Gov. Antoine to-day, with a view of concerting measures to suppress lawlessness. Judge Derring, whose court was adjourned in consequence of the shooting of Sheriff Smith, also submitted a conditional proposition to go back and hold a special term of court, providing the law-abiding citizens pledged themselves to give active support to the enforcement of the laws.

LIABLE TO BE LYNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 19.—Charles Johnson was brought to this city this morning from Burlington under arrest for entering the residence and attempting the assassination of O. B. Judson, a prominent merchant of this place, on the morning of the 8th inst. He has made a full confession, and was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day. Fears are entertained that he will be taken from jail and hung during the night.

THE CARBONDALE POSTAL THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 19.—Benjamin F. McGee, who was arrested here for robbing registered letters, etc., was brought here from Grand Tower, where he was recaptured, and taken to Springfield yesterday by Special Agent Boyd and City Marshal Brush. He will receive his trial there upon arrival. His mother is nearly crazed by his strange conduct of late.

A PROCESSION STONED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A special to the *Sun* from New Haven reports that a procession of Odd-Fellow Encampments of Connecticut, with invited Encampments from Providence, was insulted and pelted with stones by students as they passed Yale College, and retaliated by charging upon the students with drawn swords. Several of the students were slightly wounded, and the affray terminated. The Faculty of the College have expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 19.—Nathan Roth, an employe of Goldstein & Rosenwater, of this city, last night took advantage of their confidence and robbed them of what is believed to be two large valises of costly goods, and left at 5 o'clock this morning. The officers are following him.

RAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 19.—Moses McCollum and a young man named Clark have just been examined, at St. Johns, on the charge of rape, committed upon a girl named Wilson. All are from the Township of DeWitt. Clark was committed, and McCollum gave bail.

LIFE SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Rapp was sentenced to-day for life imprisonment for the murder of Mrs. Lick, and taken to Stillwater. The sentence is on a second trial by a change of venue to Minneapolis.

VANDALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 19.—A train going east on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Road a few nights ago was fired into by some parties near Parkersburg. A shot passed within a few inches of the conductor of the train. No one was injured, but several windows were broken.

LED INTO TEMPTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Oct. 19.—The jury in the case of J. Levi, on trial for larceny, were out all night and brought in a verdict of guilty. He was indicted for taking a package of money containing $1,300 left on his counter by Thomas Wright. The case has excited much interest.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Jacob Louderman, who, on April 19, shot and killed Louisa Leiberman, was convicted of murder in the first degree tonight, and will be sentenced to-morrow.

THE POUND MURDER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 19.—Judge D. S. Arnold opened the October term of the Ottawa County Circuit Court to-day. The calendar contains nearly 100 cases, only three criminal, two on a charge of manslaughter. The most important is the Pound murder case, which is exciting general attention. The case is an interesting one, the evidence being wholly circumstantial, and requiring some fifty witnesses.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 19.—Nine of the twenty-two prisoners confined in the County Jail at this place made their escape at 8 o'clock this morning by filing off several bars in one of the cells, and afterwards digging through a massive stone wall. There were 100 persons in the vicinity of the building at the time, but nothing unusual was noticed. No clew as to the whereabouts of any of them has yet been obtained. A majority of those who availed themselves of the chance to escape were confined on the charge of larceny.

TWO COMMERCIAL ALDERMEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Thomas Keenan and Benjamin Dickey, Aldermen, were to-day arraigned in the Superior Court, criminal term, for misconduct in office in selling to the city and auditing their accounts for work and supplies furnished. Held to bail in $2,000 each.

THE ABORTION-MURDER CASE AT TORONTO.

New York Herald.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17.—Considerable interest has been aroused, not only in Toronto, but throughout the Dominion, by the arrest, early in August last, of Arthur Paul Davis for the murder of Jane Vaughan Gilmour, by procurement of malpractice resulting in death. Davis previously held out as a medical specialist in Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities in the United States, and has in past years several times escaped well-earned punishment for his practices. Some two years ago he came to Toronto, where he has been allowed to advertise himself in a manner usual to specialists of his class.

On the 31st of July, a pine box containing the nude body of a young woman was found in a secluded spot on the outskirts of the city. It was identified as the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, a Baptist minister, laboring at present in Muskaego, she having come to this city a short time before to reside with some friends there. By a long and singularly complete chain of circumstantial evidence, her death has been laid, by the hands of the law, at the door of Davis and his wife, who yesterday were sentenced to be hung on the 8th of December next.

The trial has been going on all the week, and has been watched by the public with most intense interest, as the escape of Sparham and Graves from the gallows on a similar charge, at Brackville, some months ago, by commutation to the Penitentiary for life, had aroused a feeling of pretty general indignation against those found guilty of practicing the detestable crime. The court-room has, therefore, been packed to its utmost capacity during the whole trial. The prisoners were defended by the ablest nisi-prius lawyer in Canada, Mr. M. C. Cameron, and the case for the Crown was conducted by Kenedy McKenzie, Q. C., not much inferior in ability.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been seen in Davis' house shortly before the finding of the body; that the prisoners gave orders for making the box in which it was found, it being identified by the maker; that, on the night previous to the finding of the body, Mrs. Davis and an unknown party were seen at various points between Davis' house and where the body was found, and afterwards were observed driving a wagon with such a box in it; that, a few days before this, loud but partially-stifled screams were heard to proceed from Davis' house. When the body was found it was considerably decomposed, though it was identified by friends of Miss Gilmour.

The medical testimony was, as usual, somewhat contradictory, but, in general, it tended to show that mechanical appliances had been the cause of death. It would appear that the intention of the parties had been to bury the body in the sand-pits near which it was found, but having been frightened by a man discharging a gun, they hurried themselves in a fe-on's cell, instead of occupying, as he had hoped, a bridal couch. A court-martial, however, subsequently explained what seemed at the time to be inexplicable. The evidence before the Court established the fact that Maj. Graham, while wearing the honorable uniform of an United States officer, had been the secret head of a band of horse-thieves in Kansas; had also, while in Utah, been in league with the lowest class of gamblers and thieves; and that he had systematically stolen and sold horses from the stables of the Government. The court-martial sentenced the Major to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, to be debarred from ever holding any office of honor or trust under the Government, and to serve a term of ten years in a military prison. Through some unknown influence this sentence was indorsed only so far as it related to the dismissal of the Major from the service.

As soon as he was in possession of a qualified freedom, the Major started for Denver, and here became,